

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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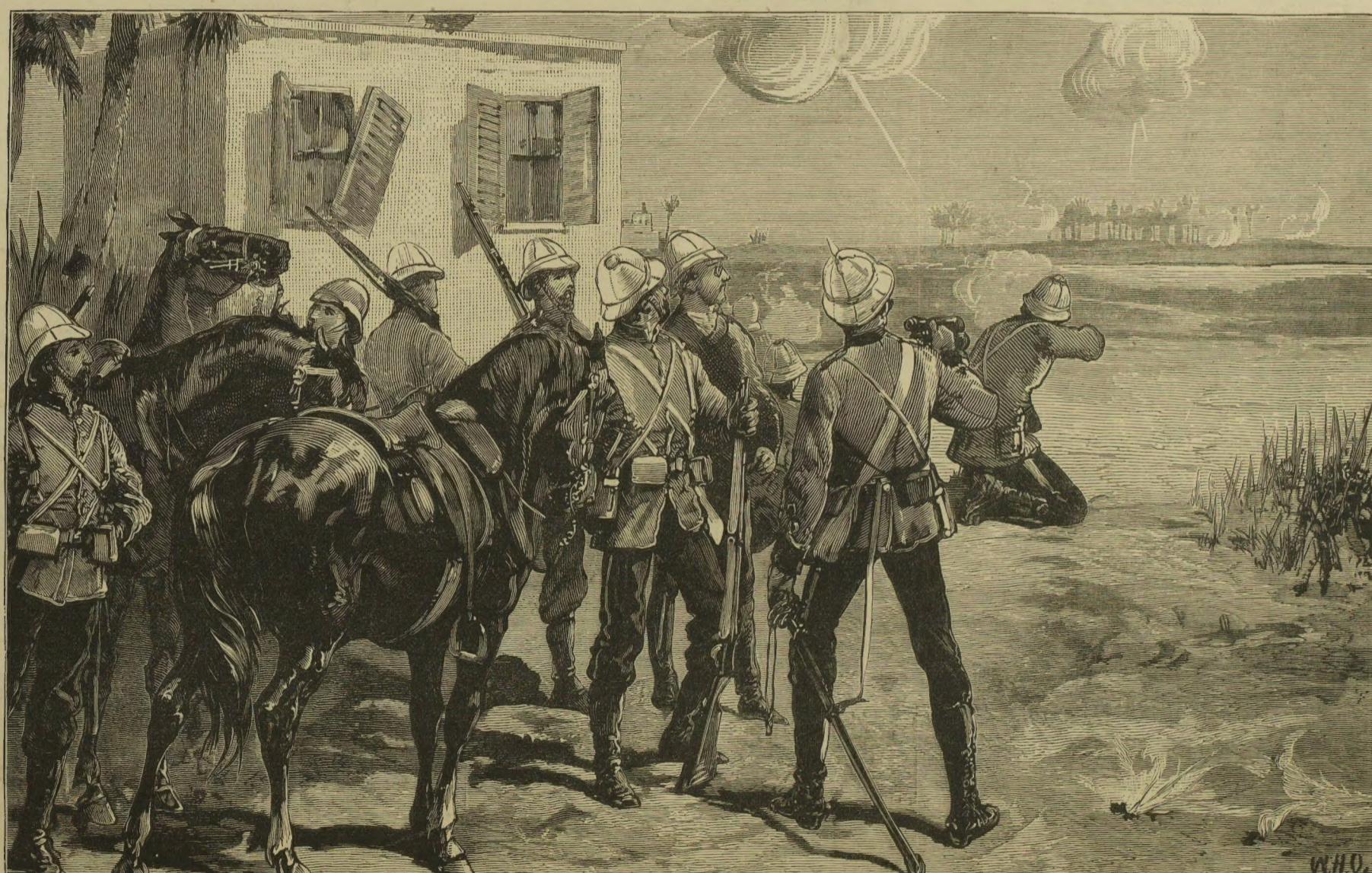
No. 2258.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

WITH   
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE ARMoured TRAIN—REAR OF THE TRAIN, WITH GATLING GUN.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS AT RAMLEH.  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## BIRTH.

On the 3rd inst., at Ditton Park, Lady Mary Trefusis, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool, by the Rev. Robert Irving, M.A., Frederick James Hawkins, to Annie Moss.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Very Rev. Provost Gildea, assisted by the Rev. W. A. S. Merewether, M.A., Curate of St. George's, Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., second surviving son of Sir Charles Lanyon, of the Abbey, county Antrim, to Florence, youngest daughter of I. M. Levy, Esq., of 51, Grosvenor-street, W.

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, Cannes, Henry John Sperling, Esq., of Dynes Hall, J.P. and D.L. for Essex, aged 87.

On the 30th ult., at Malmesbury, aged 18, Gilbert Robert, the beloved youngest son of Frederick and M. Emily Elkington, of Sion Hill, near Kidderminster, and of Birmingham.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

**BRIGHTON.**—The NEW PULLMAN LIMITED EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

To BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 58 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains also a separate compartment for Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is a direct communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

**BRIGHTON.**—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 1s., available by these Trains only.

**PARIS.**—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

**DAY SERVICE**—Every Weekday as under:

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
Aug. 14 dep. 11.50 a.m.	Dep. 12. 5 p.m.	Arr. 1. 7 a.m.
" 15 " 6.50 a.m.	7. 0 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
" 16 " 7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	6.40 p.m.
" 17 " 7.15 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	6.40 p.m.

**NIGHT SERVICE**—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.00 p.m. every Weekday.

**FARES**—London to Paris and Back—1st Class, 2nd Class.

Available for Return within One Month—£2 15 0—£1 19 0.

Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.

Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

**HAVRE.**—Passengers booked through by this route, every Weeknight, from Victoria and London Bridge, as above.

**HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.**—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

**LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN and CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.**—West Coast Royal Mail Route to Scotland.

The SUMMER SERVICE OF PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND is now in operation:

		Week Days.		A.		B.	
London	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
(Euston) dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.50	9.0
Edin.	arr. 4.30	5.50	7.50	9.45	6.45	6.45	7.50
Glasgow	4.45	6.0	8.0	10.0	6.00	6.55	8.0
Greenock	4.50	7.15	9.5	11.42	7.50	7.50	9.7
Oban	4.55	—	—	4.35	12.20	12.20	2.55
Perth	6.50	—	—	8.5	8.15	8.15	9.5
Dundee	7.30	—	—	10.30	12.50	9.0	9.0
Aberdeen	10.10	—	—	3.20	11.40	—	2.35
Inverness	—	—	—	8.0	1.30	—	6.25

The Highland Express (8 p.m.) leaves Euston every night (Saturdays excepted), and is due at Greenock in time to enable passengers to join the steamers to the Western Coast of Scotland. It also arrives at Perth in time to enable passengers to breakfast there before proceeding northwards.

From July 17 to Aug. 11 (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an Additional Express-Train will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey special parties, horses, and carriages.

A Dose of Wine is given to each passenger.

B. Does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sunday mornings.

Day saloons, fitted with lavatory accommodation, are attached to the 10 a.m. down express-train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.

Sleeping saloons are run on the night trains between London and Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s. for each berth.

Calander and Oban Line.

The line to Oban affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

For particulars of up train service from Scotland to London see the Companies' time-bills.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager, London and North-Western Railway.

J. THOMPSON, General Manager, Caledonian Railway.

August, 1882.

**LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Shortest Route between Liverpool and London.—The NEW DRAWING-ROOM CARRIAGES specially appointed for the convenience of first-class passengers travelling between LIVERPOOL and LONDON are now run on the EXPRESS TRAINS leaving EUSTON for LIVERPOOL at 2.45 p.m., and Liverpool (Lime-street) for LONDON at 4.15 p.m.

These saloons are furnished with separate apartments for family parties, a boudoir for ladies, with toilet accommodation, a large carriage for gentlemen with separate compartment for smokers, and lavatory attached, with corridor communication throughout the whole vehicles.

An attendant accompanies the saloons, and can be summoned by electric gong from each compartment.

Ordinary first-class fares are charged.

Ordinary saloon carriages, provided with lavatory accommodation, are also attached to the 12.0 noon and 5.0 p.m. trains from London, and 12.0 noon and 4.0 p.m. trains from Liverpool.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

August, 1882.

**GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.**—Seaside.—The SUMMER SERVICE of FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

Two Months, Fortnightly, Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all trains to the above stations at reduced fares.

For full particulars, see Handbills and Time Tables.

London, August, 1882.

WILLIAM BURT, General Manager.

**ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.**—The most direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy.

Three Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. Duration of this shortest journey—23 hours London to Lucerne, 23 hours to Milan, 502 hours to Rome, 42 hours 20 min. to Venice.

Sleeping Cars to each Train. Second Class Carriages to the Express Trains in Switzerland. The carriages are lighted by gas, and fitted with the safety continuous Brake.

Excellent Buffets for Breakfasts and Dinners at the Swiss Stations.

The Tunnel, in consequence of the security of its construction, can be traversed by the most timid persons without the slightest disagreement. The transit through occupies only twenty-three minutes.

Tickets are available for thirty days in Switzerland.

On arrival at the Railway-station of Göschenen the several post carriages and hotel omnibuses conduct passengers to Andermatt, where are excellent hotels, and from whence the point of departure of three Alpine routes—viz., the ancient route over St. Gotthard, of the Furka, and the Oberalp, leading into the valleys of the Ticino, the Rhone, and the Inn.

Time tables, with map of the line, can be obtained at the London, Chatham, and Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways, the General Steam Navigation Company, and Belgian Mail Steam-Ship Offices in Lombard-street.

**UNION SWISS RAILWAY.**—Important Notice to Tourists visiting Switzerland.—The celebrated mountain passes are open as usual with the Coire Railway, whence postal coach service for crossing the Splügen and Bernina Passes for Italy, and the Albul and Julier Passes for the Engadine. Excellent buffet at Coire. Post-trains in conjunction with Continental and London Railways. Tickets of the South-Eastern and Chatham and Dover Company, London.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE to TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and ITALY.**—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gotthard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels, measuring for one kilometre, and about one-third of the entire line. There are eight steam-boat services daily between Lucerne and the corresponding stations.

Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Splügen, &c.

Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Flüelen, as direct tickets from Milan to Flüelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to procure tickets. First-class dinners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel" Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three quarter hours is spent in giddy tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospectus of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY.

**SCOTLAND.**—The Summer Service of Trains to Scotland

by the MIDLAND ROUTE will be in operation from July 24 to Oct. 13, inclusive (Sundays excepted). The HIGHLAND EXPRESS will leave St. Pancras for Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, &c., at 8.0 p.m.; and the corresponding Up Train will leave Perth at 7.35, and Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m., arriving at St. Pancras at 8.30 a.m.

The Service of Express Trains from London (St. Pancras) to Scotland from July 24

will be as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEKDAYS.						SUNDAY.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	E.
LONDON (St. Pancras)	dep.	5.15	10.35	8.0	9.15	
Greenock (St. Enoch)	arr.	5.54	9.40	—	8.12	
Glasgow (St. Enoch)	arr.	4.40	8.53	—	7.45	
Edinburgh (Waverley)	arr.	4.32	8.40	5.47	7.35	
Perth	arr.	9.20	11.40	8.23	9.55	
Aberdeen	arr.	10.10	3.20	11.40	2.15	
Inverness	arr.	8.0	1.30	6.25	6.25	

A—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 10.35 a.m. on Saturdays has no connection with Inverness on Sunday mornings. B—The Train leaving St. Pancras at 9.15 on Sunday night has no connection with Greenock or Trains north of Edinburgh on Sunday evenings.

C—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Perth. D—Pullman Drawing-Room Cars from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow. E—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from St. Pancras to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Pullman Cars are well ventilated, fitted with Lavatory, &c., and accompanied by a Special Attendant. Charge for seat in Drawing-room Car 3s., and for Berth in Sleeping Car 8s., in addition to the First Class Fare.

The Evening Express, leaving London at 9.15 p.m., reaches Greenock in time to enable Passengers to join the "COLUMBA" or "IONA" Steamers for the Highlands. A Through Carriage is run from LONDON to Greenock by this Train, also by the 10.35 a.m. from St. Pancras.

For further particulars see Time Tables.

JOHN NOBLE, General-Manager, Midland Railway.

Derby, July, 1882.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

Seventeenth consecutive year.

Great success of those infinitesimal drolls,

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am continually committing High Treason. I make the statement unreservedly and without shame. I do not mean to say that Arabi Pasha is among the number of my correspondents, or that I am affiliated to the Fenian Brotherhood. The treason to the constant commission of which I own is in presuming to run counter to an universally adopted public opinion which has long since declared the four annually recurring Bank Holidays to be so many boons and blessings. I beg to state that I do not believe in "St. Lubbock"—as it is the gushing custom to dub the worthy Baronet, banker, and man of science, to whom we owe the law authorising the holding of our yearly Saturnalia—and that, on the whole, I believe the Bank Holiday to have become very much of the nature of a nuisance.

I have not the Act of Parliament before me; but I think that I am not far wrong in stating that the original intention in bringing in the measure associated with Sir John Lubbock's name was not to establish an additional general holiday, but to set apart four days a year when bankers' clerks—and bankers' clerks alone—should enjoy a well-earned surcease from toil. But the "feasts of St. Lubbock" have now been greedily seized upon by precisely those classes who have nothing whatever to do with banks or bankings; and the result has been the partial paralysis, four times a year, of the activity and industry of a city of four millions of souls.

I should not grumble if all the "toiling masses" had enjoyed a holiday last Monday. But did the clerks in the War Office have a holiday? Was it holiday-time with cabmen and omnibus and tramway-car drivers? Did workpeople employed on the river steamers, or in the docks, or on the wharves knock off work? Were the clerks, ticket-collectors, and porters at the various railway stations favoured with twenty-four hours leave of absence? Did the trains cease to run, or the engine-drivers, guards, and porters cease to labour? Finally, was last Monday a holiday for the burmen and barmaids at the innumerable public-houses and ginshops in and out of London, which swallowed up most part of the money of the "toiling masses" from the beginning to the end of the "festival," and which have possibly demoralised them during the greater part of the week just spent. My uncle the pawnbroker counts for a great deal in the history of a Bank Holiday.

A great deal of rubbish is written about these periodical orgies being the only occasions when the working man can get a peep at the green fields. The working man has every Sunday and half of every Saturday to himself; and large numbers of the better class of working men live out of London, and come up to town every morning by train.

As for the unfortunate members of the middle classes, London presents to them on every Bank Holiday the aspect of a city beleaguered by a hostile army. The post is half stopped; the newsboy declines to bring your evening papers; and it is with the extremest difficulty that, between Saturday and Tuesday, you can procure fresh fish or fresh vegetables. But the interests of the "toiling masses" must be alone consulted; and I have been guilty of course of high treason to their cause.

Mem: Driving on Monday evening from near the Foundling Hospital to Her Majesty's Theatre—a distance of about a mile and a half—I witnessed no less than three fights: one in Bloomsbury-street, one in High-street, and one in Dudley-street. In one of these pugilistic affrays the combatants were women.

The special war correspondent of the daily papers is just now having a bad time of it. I have long since retired from that line of business; so that I can read with equanimity the pleasing things that have been recently published concerning the crimes of the war correspondent, and the necessity for officially gagging him and muzzling him by subjecting his correspondence to the censorship of a staff officer specially appointed for the purpose. Archibald Forbes is at present at the Antipodes, completing the making of the fortune which by his genius and his industry he has earned; but I can with difficulty realise the conception of that brave and accomplished man accepting, were he at home, the post of a war correspondent in Egypt:—fettered as the position is by the new regulations.

The *Saturday Review*, as was naturally to be expected, has had a great deal to say about the "mock Napoleons of journalism," as my contemporary is pleased to call the war correspondents in the field; and, in demolishing the correspondent of the present day, the *Saturday* playfully alludes to the restless, bullying, sensation-mongering correspondent of "the old school." What was his name, I wonder? I have known a good many war correspondents of "the old school." One was Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, of the *Morning Post*, who went through the Carlist-Christino campaigns, and was on twenty occasions on the verge of being hanged or shot as a spy. Another was the late Mr. Frederick Hardman, of the *Times*. Another was the late Count Arrivabene, of the *Daily News*. Another was Mr. Edward Dicey, sometime of the *Daily Telegraph*, and now editor of the *Observer*. Another was the late Mr. Nicholas Woods, of the *Morning Herald*, and afterwards of the *Times*. Another was Mr. George Henty, of the *Standard*. All these gentlemen were "restless" enough in the pursuit of a difficult, dangerous, and unthankful vocation; but I never heard any of them spoken of as bullies or sensation-mongers.

Stay, I have omitted to mention the name of one happily living and universally revered "correspondent of the old school." His name is William Howard Russell. He was "restless" enough, in all conscience—in the Tauric Chersonese, on the Potomac, in India, in Eastern France, and in South Africa; and I have known people go so far as to say that, by his restlessness in the years 1854-5, he was the means

of saving some thousands of our brave soldiers in the Crimea from perishing, like sheep, with the rot.

From Toronto in the Dominion of Canada comes to me an "opuscule" in pamphlet form purporting to be a "Political Encyclopaedia and Manual for Public Men, edited by an ex-Minister." It is not quite large enough to be placed by the side of M. Garnier-Pagès's portly "Dictionnaire Politique" (pp. 942). Still, the Toronto publication has the merits of considerable terseness and much smartness. I note among the definitions "Babble—see Debate;" "Governor-General—a buffer to soften collision between adverse factions;" "Senate—the fifth wheel of the political coach;" and "Party—a word of such significance that in the minds of some politicians it stands for country, friends, family, and sometimes even for self itself."

The Canadian *brochure* is obviously "writ ironical;" but is it not time that we had an exhaustive "Dictionary of English Politics"? What a political encyclopædist Mr. Justin McCarthy or Mr. Arthur Arnold would make. I want a lexicon which shall tell me about the "Chandos Clause," the "Kentish Fire," and "Tacks" to money bills; Gatton, Grampound and Old Sarum; "pot-wallopers," "three-cornered constituencies," the "Cave of Adullam," the "Green Bag," the "Delicate Investigation," the "Five Points of the Charter," the "Dorchester Labourers," the "Durham Letter," and so forth, and which shall be "posted up," even to these, the days of the "Clôture" and the "Kilmarnock Compact."

Mem.: Take, for example, "Perfidie Albion," as a term which one would look for in the desiderated "Political Dictionary." "P. T. H." asks me this very week when the disparaging epithet "perfidie" was first applied by some irate French journalist to this country. Now, I am not at all certain that the First Napoleon did not call us "Perfidie Albion," as well as "cette nation boutiquière"—a shop-keeping nation, *not* a nation of shopkeepers. But the modern use of the term would seem to have been introduced about 1840, when we were squabbling with the French about our interests in the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Eastern question generally.

"Perfidious Albion French Commerce would destroy, and reserve to herself the Empire of the Seas." That is the form in which the expression, in some tirade of French newspaper abuse of England, became crystallised in my memory some two score years ago. Unless I greatly err, in an early number of *Punch* the taunt was turned into merciless ridicule, and was whimsically transposed, after the manner of Molière in the famous "Belle Marquise, vos beaux yeux me font mourir d'amour." As *Punch* put it, we might write, "Albion perfidious would reserve to herself the empire of the seas, and destroy French commerce;" or, "Destroy French commerce, and reserve to herself the empire of the seas would perfidious Albion;" or, "Albion would reserve to herself the empire of the seas and French commerce destroy: Perfidious!"

Talking of *Punch*, a correspondent reproaches me for saying that the soldier who is "galivanting" with a Cairene *belle* in Mr. Charles Keene's drawing is a dragoon and not a guardsman; while another critic takes me to task because the gallant son of Mars in question wears his sabre at his right, instead of his left hip. Mr. Charles Keene might maintain that he was quite right in so placing it, and that you can kill twice as many men with your left sword-hand than with your right. With regard to my own share in the matter, I decline to retract. If the hero in the plumed casque and the tunic be not a Life Guardsman he is a dragoon Guardsman.

A graver item of correspondence comes from the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. "R. T." writes:—

Can you throw any light as to how the word bombardment came to be exclusively employed some years ago in the narrowed sense of an attack of artillery on a town, with a view to inducing the inhabitants to force the soldiers to surrender the fortifications?

Quoting from memory from a military dictionary, my correspondent goes on to say that Odessa was attacked as an act of reprisal, and not with any ulterior motive; and that the war correspondents of the day called it a "bombardment." But since then, according to "R. T.," the sense of the word has expanded to its present full meaning.

Perhaps some one among the military readers of this page will be able to enlighten my Woolwich correspondent on the point which perplexes him. I remember the bombardment of Odessa well; how the press teemed with vengeful queries with "Why spare Odessa?" as a burden—because we had not shelled the town as well as the forts; and how the Russians did (falsely) accuse us of having shelled the town and of having directed our artillery towards one particular fort. At present the interest which I take in bombardments is only philological.

For more than two hundred years the grammarians have been disputing as to whether the word "bombard" be derived from the Latin "bombus," or whether "bombard" be not in reality "lombard." In a well-famed Spanish dictionary of the last century (M. de Séjournant's) I find "Lombarda" described as "a big gun or blunderbuss," (the Dutch "donderbos" or "thunder-gun," of which our "blunderbuss" is a corruption,) an ancient piece of artillery brought from Lombardy; and Mariana, in his history of Spain, speaking of the assembly held at Toledo after the death of King Henry of Castile, in order to make preparations for carrying on the war against the Moors, mentions six great pieces, "which we call 'Lombardas,'—I think from Lombardy, whence they were first brought into Spain." For the rest, military nomenclature is full of uncertainties. There are those who derive "cannon" from "canna," and others from the name of the mediæval Italian Prince, Can Grande. The latest edition of Webster says that the bayonet is so-called because it was first made at Bayonne in the year 1640; while others maintain that it may be traced to the name of a Spanish

dagger called "bajoneta," and that if it had anything to do with Bayonne in France it would be a "bayonnaise" and not a "bajonette." Quarrels as to the real meaning of the term "dragoon" are still rife; and even now I am having a wordy war with a friend as to whether what the French cavalry call "boute scelle" is the equivalent of our English "boot and saddle."

A word about translations. In the sensible and lucid little book on "Wholesome Cookery," by Madame de Joncourt, about which I wrote a paragraph or two last week, I note (in the preface, p. xi.)—

In writing out your bills of fare, write them out in English, except of course, in those cases where the dish is a foreign one. For instance, a "risotto," a "mayonnaise," and other dishes of that sort cannot be translated into English, there being no equivalent for them. To translate "saddle of mutton" or "plum pudding" into French, or what is intended to be French, is a barbarism.

Why; Madam! What harm is there in writing "Selle de Mouton"? Are you under the impression that "Saddle of Mutton" is an exclusively British dish? M. Urbain Dubois (the *chef* of the Paris Jockey Club) gives no less than four recipes for dressing "selle de mouton"—"à la purée de céleri;" "garnie de carottes et de laitues;" "garnie de croquettes de pommes de terre," and "rôtié"! And Beauvilliers the illustrious (with whom the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty and editor of Boswell's Johnson, was pleased to be pleased), in his "Art du Cuisinier," published in 1815, speaks of "Selle de mouton à la broche;" "parée à l'anglaise;" "en carbonnade," and "à la Sainte Menéhould."

Mem.: When next you dine at the Café Riche in Paris ask for a "demie selle de mouton, pé salé." But tell the waiter that you do not want your demie selle "bien saignante," or nearly raw, but fairly well roasted.

I was so interested by the perusal of Madame de Joncourt's little work that, on finishing it, I sent in hot haste to Messrs. Longmans for another culinary performance written by a lady, the "Cookery and Housekeeping," indeed, of Mrs. Henry Reeve. It being Bank Holiday, I did not, of course, receive the book in time to notice it in this week's "Echoes;" so, as yet, I have only been able to glance at the singularly elegant and life-like representations of fish in chromolithography which embellish the pages of Mrs. Henry Reeve's book. The *icones* of the mackerel, the red mullet, and the sturgeon are especially graphic; but I miss the sterlet. Excellent living models of sterlet are to be seen in the tanks of the Brighton Aquarium. Has it ever struck the mind of the observant tourist how remarkably like a Russian soldier, in his grey gabardine, a sterlet from the Volga is?

Mem.: About three dozen kinds of fish, more or less commonly sent to table, are figured in "Cookery and Housekeeping." A few, such as the pollack, the lamporn, and the char, are not often seen at the fishmonger's. Mrs. Reeve's fishes sent me, however, to a queer little book published in 1827, and entitled "The Citizen's Pocket Chronicle: containing a Digested View of the History, Antiquity, and Temporal Government of the City of London." Therein I find that in the Court of Assistants' Parlour of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, in their Hall in Thames-street, there were "eight capital paintings of fish," all "right good to eat," which were cleaned in 1781 by Mr. Spiridion Roma, and were "the only capital paintings belonging to the Company."

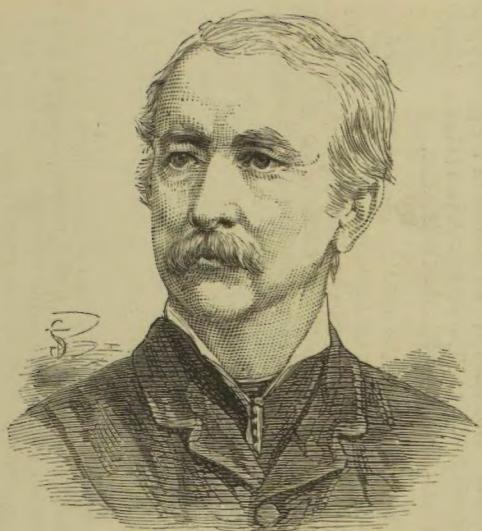
The eight pictures comprise no less than one hundred varieties of fish, at least one third of which may be altogether unknown to the great majority of my readers. What do you say to dubs, poutings, loaches, white welfeets, allis, lumps, guardfish, sea tench, willis, smear dabs, kingstones, homeling, coney fish, bleaks, grigs, fire flaws, popes, buntlings, ruffs, posts, and green smelts. Naturalists may know all about these denizens of the deep; but did you ever eat a loach, a pope, a kingstone, or a smear dab? Touching the fish called a "maid" something has recently been said in *Notes and Queries*.

Our old friend the John Dory (you remember John Leech's pictorial joke, about J. D. marrying "Ann Chovy" is enumerated in the Fishmonger's Hall catalogue as a "Joanne dorée." But the Rev. J. G. Wood, in his "New Illustrated Natural History," favours the opinion that "John Dory" is a corruption of "Jaune dorée," on account of the gilded yellow which adorns its back. The ancient Greeks called it "Zeus," considering it to be the King of all edible fish.

The hottest day of the existing summer in New York occurred, I learn, on the twenty-eighth of July. According to the *New York Herald*, on this torridest of torrid days, there were one hundred and ninety-four deaths in the Empire City from heat alone. The thermometer stood at ninety-nine in the shade. Broadway at noon was like a raging furnace; and on the river fronts the heat was of murderous intensity. Most of the dock labourers had to suspend operations, and at least a dozen stevedores working in the holds of ships were fatally stricken down. The majority of the victims, however, were elderly people and very young children.

Readers not in their first youth may remember "Murphy's Weather Almanack," published, if I remember aright, in the first or second year of her Majesty's reign. The first year's predictions were to an astonishing extent verified; and people wanted to subscribe for a statue of Murphy. The forecasts of the second year were, in the main, ludicrously wrong; and it suggested that Murphy should be hanged. The New Yorkers, I am told, are just now infuriated with a weather prophet, named Vennor, hailing from Canada, who had prognosticated a cold and rainy summer. But Prophet Vennor was only a few degrees out in his latitude. Had he prophesied cold and wet as our portion during the summer of 1882, his *vaticinations*, up to the present, at least, would have been curiously confirmed.

G. A. S.



General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief.



Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Adye, Chief of the Staff.



Lieut.-Gen. Willis, commanding 1st Division.



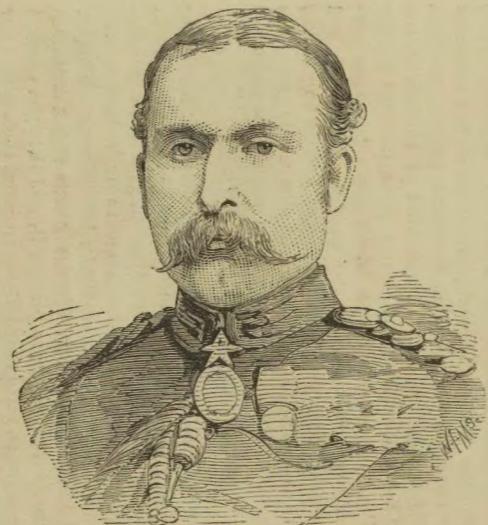
Major-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, commanding 2nd Division.



Major-Gen. Sir E. Wood, commanding 4th Brigade.



Major-Gen. Sir A. Alison, commanding 3rd Brigade.



Major-Gen. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Guards Brigade.



Major-Gen. G. Graham, commanding 2nd Brigade.



Col. C. H. Nugent, commanding Royal Engineers.



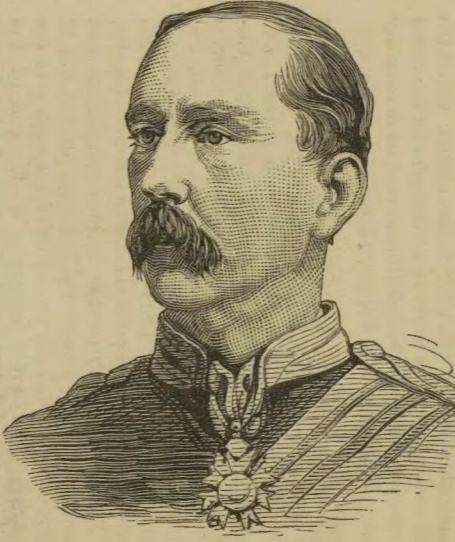
Col. Goodenough, commanding Royal Artillery.



Major-Gen. Earle, commanding Lines of Communication.



Col. the Hon. J. C. Dormer, Assist. Adjutant-General.



Colonel Sir W. Owen Lanyon.



Surgeon-General Hanbury, Chief of Medical Staff.

Officer, 1st Life Guards.

Officer, Grenadier Guards.



Private, 1st Life Guards.

Private, Grenadier Guards.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE GUARDS AS EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE IN EGYPT.

## THE WAR IN EGYPT.

We present this week a number of Sketches by our Special Artist at Alexandria, and some Illustrations of the arrangements for the sending of troops from England, with portraits of the chief commanding officers and members of the General Staff.

The British military operations in Egypt have proceeded to an engagement of the land forces under the command of Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, with the Egyptian army of Arabi Pasha, still holding its intrenched position at Kafr-Douar, on the Mahmoudieh Canal and on the Cairo Railway. This conflict, which took place last Saturday afternoon, was not expected to effect any immediate change in the position of the contending forces, but was to serve as an experimental reconnaissance, to ascertain the real strength and attitude of the enemy, for which purpose Sir A. Alison ordered a forward movement. The General directed a half battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's

Light Infantry, and a half battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, with one 9-pounder gun, and the whole of the mounted infantry, under Colonel Thackwell, to advance along the east bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The 60th Rifles, with one 9-pounder gun, were to advance along the west bank. This constituted the British left attack. They were to follow the line of the canal till they reached a house in a grove of trees towards the point where the railway coming from Cairo approaches nearest to the canal. Along this line of rail a strong battalion of Marines was directed to come up in a train to the Mahalla Junction, preceded by the naval armoured train carrying one 40-pounder gun and two 9-pounder guns, a Nordenfeldt, and two Gatlings. The train was to stop at the Mahalla Junction. The Marines were to detrain there, and advance by the railway line, accompanied by the two 9-pounder guns, and covered by the fire of the 40-pounder from the train. The left column commenced its advance at a quarter to five in the afternoon from the out picket station of the Ramleh lines, moving by both banks of the canal. It soon came into action

with the enemy, who were strongly posted in a group of palm-trees on the eastern side, and a strong defensible house and gardens upon the other. These positions were carried. At this time Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles, attached to the mounted infantry, and a soldier of the corps were killed. The enemy then took up a second position half a mile in rear of the first, upon the east bank of the canal, among high crops and houses, and behind the irregular banks of the canal. From this position also the enemy were driven with great loss. Sir Archibald Alison himself accompanied the right column, which followed the chord of the arc upon which the left column was moving. He placed the Marines and 9-pounder guns dragged by blue-jackets to the west of and under cover of the railway embankment, and moved them forward as rapidly as possible, and quite out of sight of the enemy engaged with Colonel Thackwell, with a view of cutting off their retreat. After a time this movement was perceived; the enemy opened upon our troops with artillery. Sir A. Alison pushed on as rapidly as possible till

he came to the point where the railway approaches nearest to the Mahmoudieh Canal. He then opened fire with musketry from the railway embankment upon the enemy lining the banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The two 9-pounders were dragged up on to the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the 40-pounder firing over our men's heads against the point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear. Having fixed his right upon both sides of the embankment, the General now threw forward two companies to carry a house near the canal, and followed up this movement by throwing some four companies still more to his left upon the banks of the canal. He had now attained a position which formed a diagonal line across both the canal and the railway. The enemy fell back slowly, and the fire of their 9-pounders and 9-centimetre guns was speedily got under by the fire of our artillery. The object of the reconnaissance was attained, but Sir A. Alison, desirous of inducing the enemy to develop his full power before withdrawing, held his position three-quarters of an hour, till the dusk of the evening, and then withdrew his troops, in perfect order, to the Mahalla Junction, whence the railway train conveyed them back to Alexandria. The number of British troops engaged, altogether, was 1400, besides some reserves brought up at the end. There had been no subsequent action worth reporting here up to last Wednesday evening. The Queen has telegraphed a message expressing her regret at the death of Lieutenant Howard Vyse, who was buried on Sunday, with three other men killed on our side, in the English cemetery outside the Rosetta Gate, with military honours. We had twenty or thirty wounded. The loss of the enemy is estimated at two hundred.

The "naval armoured railway train," mentioned in the foregoing account of Saturday's fighting, is the subject of two of our Illustrations, being a complete novelty in military practice, at least in Europe; though it is said that there was something like it in the American Civil War. This locomotive fortress consists of six trucks protected with iron shields, the engine being in the centre. A Nordenfeldt gun looks over the bows of the leading truck, and three Gatlings over the stern of the hindmost. The men in the trucks are protected from musketry by a row of sandbags. Two field guns are carried in one of the other trucks or waggons, built for heavy weights; but it is intended to place a seven-ton gun in this waggon. The train is manned by two companies of the Alexandra blue-jackets and one company of those of the Inflexible, to work the guns, under the command of Commander Hammill, having under him Lieutenants Hamilton, Bailey, and Young-husband. Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. Inflexible, assisted by Lieutenant Poore, contrived the whole affair, and superintended its construction and equipment, afterwards directing its movements, with two hundred picked men to form the proper crew. The train is provided with mines, electric gear, and all appliances for laying down or destroying rails. It is also furnished with a powerful steam-crane for shifting guns and other heavy articles. An empty waggon goes before the train, and can be shunted forward, the train stopping, from time to time, to try whether the line is clear, and to explode any mines that may have been laid beneath the rails. General Sir A. Alison and Colonel Duncan, before the reconnaissance of Saturday, had made several trips in this train, up to within a short distance of Arabi Pasha's fortified camp, accompanied by Messrs. Wright and Donald, engineers of the railway.

Our Special Artist contributes also the view of the country inland from Ramleh, towards the shore of Lake Aboukir and the strip of land between this and Lake Mareotis, where the railway and the canal, running side by side to the south-east from Alexandria, are intercepted by the position of Arabi Pasha. Our soldiers appear with pickaxes and shovels busy at the earthworks. The hostile forces, with their field artillery, have repeatedly advanced near enough to exchange long shots with each other by day, as is shown in the Sketch of an "Affair of Outposts at Ramleh;" and there have also been several night attacks, usually by small parties of the enemy's cavalry, upon the advanced pickets of the British position at Ramleh. But these movements have no strategical importance. It is believed that the force of Arabi Pasha about Katr-Douar, extending to Mahalla, amounts to 14,000 men, half of them regular troops.

The work of restoring order and suppressing acts of pillage and rapine in the city and suburbs of Alexandria was carried on by Commander Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., in the zealous and efficient manner we have described, with a small force of Marines and sailors, to which he soon added some native Egyptian disarmed soldiers and others regarded as trustworthy. At the Zaptieh, or head office of the Alexandria police, Major French, assisted by native magistrates and interpreters, on behalf of the Khedive's Government, tried the cases of persons charged with robbery, violence, or incendiarism, and disposed of them by summary sentence; the punishment was either flogging or imprisonment, or possibly a little of both. Some of the most determined marauders came from the suburban Arab village of Karmoos, at the base of Pompey's Pillar, and it was found that their booty had been deposited in houses of a respectable class there, which were therefore visited with a demand that it should be given up, together with all firearms kept in the houses. Lord Charles Beresford, with other officers, rode out to Karmoos and called the Arab Chiefs or Sheikhs to appear before him, and then addressed them, through an interpreter, warning them not to resist this demand. They professed, at the time, their willingness to comply with it, but when a few Marines were sent round to search the houses pointed out by native witnesses, they were in some instances refused admittance, or they found the doors fastened against them. In order to produce a decided effect on the minds of the inhabitants, gun-cotton was used, with an electric battery, to burst open a few of the doors, which frightened the people so much that they became quite submissive. The Royal Marines, as well as the Naval Brigade, seem to have had a busy and queer time of it among the ruins of the city, while the fires were still smouldering and smoking around them. Our Artist's Sketches of their "Kitchen" in the open streets, and other incidents, will amuse their friends at home. The detachment of American Marines, from one of the United States' frigates in the harbour, likewise did good service, but did not stay long ashore. We have nothing more to say of the naval bombardment on the 11th ult., except that our Artist has visited Fort Ada, and has sketched the ruins of the magazine there, which was blown up by a shell from H.M.S. Superb, with what destructive effect our readers may now see.

The departure of the Guards last week from London, and their embarkation in the Orient, the Holland, and the Calabria, for conveyance to Egypt, have already been related. One of our engravings shows the campaigning attire and outfit of the Grenadier Guards and the Scots Guards upon this occasion, with their blue spectacles and veils to preserve their eyes; while another page of illustrations displays the internal arrangements of the troop-ship Calabria, for the accommodation of the Life Guards and a detachment of the Horse Guards Blue. This vessel sailed on Wednesday week, and the Queen next day sent a parting message on board from Osborne House. Her Majesty, on Friday, went on board the transport

Catalonia, at Portsmouth, to bid farewell to Generals Sir E. B. Hamley and Sir Evelyn Wood, and the officers and men of 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, going out in that ship. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. Several other transports, with the remainder of the forces to be employed in Egypt, have since been despatched from different ports.

#### COMMANDING OFFICERS FOR THE WAR IN EGYPT.

We present, on a page of this week's publication, the Portraits of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the principal members of the General Staff, the Generals commanding the two Divisions, several of the Brigade Commanders, and those in command of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, with officers in charge of special departments, who are appointed to serve in the Egyptian Campaign.

The Commander-in-Chief is well known in recent British military history. Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., son of Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment of Foot, was born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, June 4, 1833, and entered the Army as ensign in 1852. He first saw service in the Burmese war of 1852-3, after which he distinguished himself in the Crimea, and was severely wounded before Sebastopol. He gained distinction also in the Indian Mutiny and Chinese war. As Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada he commanded the Red River expedition, and subsequently, in 1873, was sent out to direct the operations against the Ashantee tribes. For his services there he received the thanks of Parliament. The next occasion on which Sir Garnet saw active service was in 1879, when he conducted the operations against Secocoeni, whose stronghold he destroyed. Sir Garnet, besides his military employment, has held civil posts under the Colonial Office. In 1874 he was despatched to Natal to administer the government of that colony; in 1876 was appointed a member of the Council of India, and in 1878 the Administrator of the island of Cyprus. In 1879 Sir Garnet went out as High Commissioner of the Transvaal and Natal, and reorganised the affairs of Zululand. Coming home in 1880, he was appointed Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards, and has lately succeeded Sir Charles Ellis as Adjutant-General of the Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, R.A., K.C.B., who has been appointed Chief of the Staff and second in command of the army in Egypt, is son of Major James P. Adye, R.A., and was born on Nov. 1, 1819. He was Assistant-Adjutant-General of Royal Artillery during the Crimean War, and was present at the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, capture of Balaclava Castle, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He has the medal with four clasps, C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, Fourth Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal. He held the same appointment in the Indian Mutiny, and saw the hard fighting round Cawnpore, and was present at the action of Pandoor Nuddee on Nov. 26. He was present at the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent on Dec. 6, 1857. He was employed on special service against the North-West frontier tribes in the Afghan Sitana campaign of 1863-4, and was present at the storming of Laloo, capture of Umbeylah, and the destruction of Mulkah. He was Director of Artillery and Stores from 1870 to 1878; he was Governor of the Woolwich Royal Military Academy from 1875 to 1880, and has been Surveyor-General of Ordnance from 1880. He has thus served in the principal Army Supply departments of the War Office, and has had great experience in all the details of the equipment of an army.

Lieutenant-General G. C. Willis, C.B., who will command the 1st Division, was born in 1832. He served with the 77th Regiment during the first part of the war in the Crimea, and was appointed, in 1875, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the head-quarters of the army there, and subsequently Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 4th Division. He has been at different times Assistant Quartermaster-General at Gibraltar, Assistant Adjutant-General at Malta, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Southern District, and has held a similar appointment at the Horse Guards. In 1878 he was appointed Major-General in command of the Northern District. His commission of Lieutenant-General bears the date of 1880.

Major-General Sir Edward Bruce Hamley, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Division, served in the Crimean campaign in 1854-5, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's Farm, the battle of the Alma, where his horse was shot; Balaclava, and Inkerman, where his horse was killed; the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854, when he was mentioned in despatches. He was appointed as her Majesty's Chief Commissioner for Delimitation of Bulgaria in 1879, and of the Turco-Russian frontier in Armenia in 1880. He is the author of a valuable military work called "The Operations of War."

Major-General his Royal Highness Arthur, Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., was born May 1, 1850; entered the Woolwich Military Academy as cadet in 1866, became a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1868, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1869, a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade in the same year, and a Captain in 1871. His staff services are:—Brigade Major at Aldershot in 1873; Brigade Major to the Cavalry Brigadier at the same quarters in 1875, in the October of which year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar, which post he held until April, 1876. In 1880 he was made a General of Brigade at Aldershot. Besides holding other appointments, the Duke is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Rifle Corps and personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. His Royal Highness has never before taken part in active service, and, as we have previously announced, he will now command the Guards Brigade in the First Division. It will be remembered that the Duke of Cambridge commanded the Guards in the Crimean War.

Major-General G. Graham, C.B., V.C., who has been appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade, entered the Royal Engineers in 1850, and rose to his present rank in 1881. He served in the Crimea, and at the assault of the Redan he gained the Victoria Cross for his courage in leading a ladder party. He was twice wounded during the war. In 1860 he went to China and served in many engagements, being present at the assault of Tangku and the Taku forts; he was also present at the surrender of Pekin. He was wounded in that war.

Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, K.C.B., who will command the 3rd Brigade, was born in the year 1826, and joined, in 1853, the 72nd Highlanders. He served in the Crimean War, and was Military Secretary to Lord Clyde during the Indian Mutiny. At the relief of Lucknow Sir Archibald lost his arm. He was second in command in the Ashantee expedition. In 1874 he was Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, and is now Chief of the Intelligence Department at the War Office. Sir Archibald left England some days ago, and is at present in command of the troops already collected at Alexandria.

Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., who has been appointed to the command of the 4th Brigade,

was born in 1838. He entered the Navy in 1852, and served in that profession during the Crimean War. In 1855 he took a commission in the Army. He served in the Indian Mutiny, where he gained his Victoria Cross. In the Ashantee War, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, he organised "Wood's Regiment of Natives." He served in the Old Colony War in South Africa in 1879, and throughout the Zulu War he commanded a flying column in General Newdigate's Division. When the Boer War of 1880 broke out, Sir Evelyn Wood again went out to South Africa, and, on the death of Sir George Pomeroy Colley, he succeeded to the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal. Sir Evelyn has held several staff appointments, and was lately commanding the Chatham District.

Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dorner, C.B., who will act as Assistant Adjutant-General, was born in 1834, and married a sister of Sir Archibald Alison. He served in the Crimea, and was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Clyde in the Indian Mutiny. During the China expedition he was Assistant Adjutant-General. He has served in the Quartermaster-General's Department at the Horse Guards, and has been Assistant Quartermaster-General of the South-Eastern district since 1878, under General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weinmar.

Major-General William Earle, C.S.I., entered the Army in 1851, and rose to his present rank in 1880. He served with the 49th Regiment throughout the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, the Siege of Sebastopol, the sortie of Oct. 26, and the assault of the Redan. General Earle will command the lines of communications.

Colonel Sir William Owen Lanyon, K.C.M.G., C.B., is son of Sir Charles Lanyon, C.E., of Belfast, an eminent architect. He entered the Army in 1860, as an Ensign in the 2nd West Indian (negro) Regiment. He served as aide-de-camp to the Commander of the Forces in Jamaica from 1865 to 1868, and was private secretary to the Governor of Jamaica, Sir John Peter Grant, from 1868 to 1873. He was then sent to the West Coast of Africa with his regiment, and was aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Ashantee War, and was employed by the Colonial Office in special service on the Gold Coast. In South Africa, from 1875 to 1878, he was Administrator of West Griqua Land (the Diamond-Fields), and in 1879 was appointed to succeed Sir Theophilus Stepstone as Administrator of the Transvaal. He attained the rank of Colonel in the Army in 1878, and has now an appointment on the Staff of General Sir Garnet Wolseley in Egypt. Sir William Owen Lanyon was married on Wednesday week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, to Miss Florence Levy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Levy, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and sister of Mr. Edward Levy Lawson. He started for Egypt on Saturday morning.

Colonel Drury C. D. Lowe, C.B., who will command the Cavalry Brigade, entered the Army in 1854, and became a full Colonel in 1871. He served with the 17th Lancers in the Crimea, and also in the Indian Mutiny. He commanded his regiment in the Zulu War, and led the charge at the conclusion of the battle of Ulundi. He went out to South Africa again in 1881 to command the Cavalry there, but did not arrive in the country in time to see active service.

Colonel Goodenough, who will command the Royal Artillery, entered the Army in 1849, became a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in 1869, and a full Colonel in 1881. He served in India during the mutiny, and was present at the action of Pandoor Nuddee, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the attack and capture of Port Birwah, where he was severely wounded.

Colonel C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, C.B., who will command the Royal Engineers, entered the regiment in 1845, and became a full Colonel in 1873. He served in the Baltic during the Russian War in 1854 and 1855. In 1854 he was senior engineer officer attached to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the capture of the Aland Islands and fall of Bomarsund. In 1855 he was attached to Admiral Sir R. Dundas, and was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg.

Surgeon-General James Arthur Hanbury, C.B., who has been specially selected to accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley as principal medical officer of the Egyptian Expedition, entered the service in 1853. He served with distinction during the Afghan campaigns of 1878-79-80, and was principal medical officer to Sir Frederick Roberts on the occasion of his celebrated march to Candahar. For these services he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, and was created a Companion of the Bath, and received the war medal and bronze star. He has now been selected to command the Medical Department of the Army in the approaching campaign with the local rank of Surgeon General.

The Portraits we have engraved are copied from photographs taken by the following photographers:—That of Sir Garnet Wolseley, by Fradelle, Regent-street; Sir John Adye, by Fradelle; also General Willis, and General Sir E. B. Hamley; the Duke of Connaught, by Maull and Fox, Piccadilly; Sir Evelyn Wood, by Fradelle; Sir Archibald Alison, by Maull and Fox; Colonel Goodenough, R.A., by Cobb and Challis, Woolwich; Colonel Nugent, R.E., by Lock and Whitfield, Regent-street; Major-General Earle, by Mayall, Regent-street; Colonel Dorner, by Fradelle; and Sir Owen Lanyon, by the same photographer.

#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

Yesterday week the first division of the Artillery Volunteers in camp at Shoeburyness were paraded and addressed by the camp commandant, after which they marched out, leaving two corps on guard duty till the second division marched in. The second or northern division arrived on Saturday and Sunday, and began firing on Monday.

The annual inspection of the 3rd West Kent Rifles took place last Saturday, at Charlton Park, near Greenwich, the seat of Sir Spencer M. Wilson. There were eleven companies present, numbering about 1000 men. Colonel Barnes, the inspecting officer, expressed his gratification with the drilling and appearance of the men.

On Saturday last the 1st Berks broke up their encampment on Cove Plateau, Aldershot. Colonel Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P., was in command at the annual inspection, which was held by Colonel Jordan, C.B. Colonel Jordan complimented the corps upon its soldier-like bearing, and described it as one of the best among the volunteers.

The members of the Royal Denbighshire last Saturday evening went into camp in Wymnstay Park, Rubion, the extensive grounds of which have been placed at their disposal by their Colonel, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., M.P.

Last Saturday afternoon the Leeds volunteers left for a week's encampment at Beverley—the artillery for Morecambe and the engineers for Scarborough.

At the close of last week the Northumberland County Rifle Association prize meeting took place on the common at Morpeth. A tie for the £31 10s. prize was won by Private Murray. The Bellingham team took the Lambton Cup for the second time, and it now therefore becomes their property. The first aggregate prize, open to all comers, was carried off by Mr. R. J. Wright, of Morpeth. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association was won by Private Murray, of Bellingham.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

I went on Saturday last to Drury Lane to see the first performance of the long-promised and anxiously-expected Sensational and Domestic Drama, in Seven Tableaux, entitled "Pluck: a Story of Fifty Thousand Pounds," written by Messrs. Henry Pettitt and Augustus Harris. The ingenious and energetic manager of the National Theatre has certainly done his best to make this, his latest venture in ultra-sensational waters, another "Drury Lane Triumph," to use the glowing language of the advertisements. Mr. Harris has spared neither time, talent, nor money on the production of "Pluck"; he has brought together a dramatic *corps d'armée* excellently well drilled; the seven tableaux are remarkable achievements of scene-building, if not of scene-painting, and many of the effects reflect the highest credit on the *savoir faire* of the author and manager, and the skill of the machinist; but I am in candour constrained to declare that the immense audience who crammed Old Drury on Saturday night, while they watched the varying episodes of the drama with earnest attention, and bestowed well-deserved applause on many of the "situations" and characters, were not, from first to last, roused to anything approaching enthusiasm; and the final descent of the curtain was greeted with only very mild manifestations of approval. The extreme length of the drama, and the protracted "waits" between the acts (both of these are faults which may easily be remedied), may have had something to do with exciting a feeling bordering on languor and indifference towards the close of the evening; but, to my mind, there is another and a more deeply-seated reason why a moderate success did not attain the dimensions of a "Drury Lane Triumph." The fact is that these "Sensational and Domestic Dramas" of London life—and London life alone—are slowly becoming "played out;" and if the playwrights and the managers do not take care they will create, ere long, a feeling of positive nausea among audiences who have become satiated with a class of entertainment which wavers between the grotesque and the revolting, and which only the utmost dexterity on the part of the dramatist, the scenic artist, the stage manager, and the stage carpenter can save from drifting into downright dulness and stupidity. The public are growing as weary of murderers and forgers, confident bankers, fraudulent cashiers, insolvent stockbrokers, hired bravoes, "Chickaleery Coves" of felonious proclivities, deserted wives, stage detectives, stage children, stage convicts, and stage Israelites, as they are of stage houses on fire, explosions, railway disasters, shipwrecks, lodging-house cellars, steam-boat collisions, and struggles between assassins and their victims. Even the assassin in evening dress has ceased to be interesting. The "dernier mot" of the "sensational domestic drama" would seem to have been said by Mr. G. R. Sims in the "Romany Rye" at the Princess's. There, admirable acting and continuously crisp, witty, and epigrammatic dialogue in some measure compensate for a jejune plot and a succession of squalid incidents; but in "Pluck" there is no literary merit whatever. Really excellent actors and actresses are among the *dramatis persona*; but they have little opportunity for showing their abilities; and the piece is, virtually, only a sequence, tolerably coherent, of well-arranged *tableaux vivants* expounding a not very interesting story. The concealment of the corpse of a murdered banker in a Chatwood burglar and fire-proof safe may perhaps be regarded as a "situation" as original as that of the crushing out of the life of the villain in "The World" by the descent of a hydraulic lift. Otherwise there would not appear to be much of a strikingly novel character in the scenic effects of "Pluck." Mr. Boucicault, the late Mr. Andrew Halliday, Mr. Sims, the late Mr. Watts Phillips, Mr. Paul Merritt, and Mr. Pettitt himself have all done this kind of thing over and over again. "The Great City," "The Streets of London," "Lost in London," "The Lights of London," "Mankind," "Taken From Life," and a hundred transpontine and East-End dramas dealing with metropolitan crime and misery, have presented cheques so heavy as almost to exhaust the balance remaining in the treasury of "startling effects;" and I scarcely see what new incidents of a "startling" nature are to be produced on the "Sensational and Domestic Stage," unless the playwright favours us with the flogging of a garrotter in one of her Majesty's prisons, the abduction of the remains of a deceased Marquis from the family mausoleum, a murder in a carriage on the Metropolitan Railway, the fall of an aeronaut from a balloon into the middle of the British Channel, a mutiny at a Girls' Reformatory, or a raid by Fenians on the Bullion office of the Bank of England.

The story of "Pluck" is simply to the effect that the sum of fifty thousand pounds has been bequeathed to a young lady who has married a stockbroker named Maitland, on condition of her claiming the legacy within a certain time, and that in default of her coming forward within the specified period the money is to pass to another young lady named Florence Templeton, the daughter of a banker, who has placed unbounded confidence in his manager, a prodigious villain named Stephen Clinton. This rascal, who for years has been embezzling his employer's funds and forging his name to valuable securities, is aware of the fifty thousand pounds bequest, and is determined to stave-off the impending ruin, and secure the *peculium* for himself by marrying Florence Templeton. That beauteous maiden really loves Jack Springfield, an adopted son of Mr. Bevis Marks, a benevolent financier and friend of the too-confiding banker; but she casts him off. In consequence of an equivoque which might have been cleared up in five minutes. She is led to believe that Jack has been the betrayer of Ellen Maitland, and that he is the father of her child; the fact being that the luckless Jack has only promised Ellen's husband, George Maitland, a stockbroker in difficulties, to take care of Mrs. M. and the little one while he, the "lame duck" of Capel-court, is absent from England. The benevolent Mr. Bevis Marks is also led to believe that his darling Jack is a heartless seducer, and formally discards him from his house; and, to aggravate Jack's misfortunes, the volatile Florence forthwith bestows her hand upon the villain Clinton, who, to make quite sure of the fifty thousand pounds, lays a plan to get rid of Ellen Maitland by employing one Peter Keene, a bibulous scamp of the snivelling order, to wreck the train by which Mrs. Maitland is returning to London. The train is, consequently, wrecked—first, by means of a sleeper placed across the line, and, next, by collision with another train coming from an opposite direction; but Ellen and her child are unhurt, and so also is the villain Clinton, who has been arrested by a detective on a charge of forgery, just as he is setting off on his honeymoon tour with his blushing but now repentant bride Florence; and, with his captor, is a passenger by the self-same train which he has employed Peter Keene to demolish. Subsequently it occurs to Mr. Clinton to return to the country house of Mr. Templeton, and to murder that too unsophisticated banker, whose body he conceals in a secret vault at the base of a large iron safe, in which, quite accidentally, but for a purpose not very easy to discover, the bibulous scamp, Peter Keene, has already been locked. Further exigencies of the play demand the appearance of nearly all the characters (the murdered banker

in the safe obviously excepted) outside the Criterion restaurant in the midst of a violent snowstorm. Ellen Maitland is separated from her child, who is found crying in the snow in the midst of the Piccadilly-circus by his papa, the insolvent stockbroker, who has opportunely returned to England. Prior to this, most of the parties (the banker in the safe always excepted) have had a rendezvous in the street outside the banking-house of Messrs. Templeton and Co., which, owing to the villainy of Clinton, has come to irremediable grief. In this scene the benevolent Hebrew, Mr. Bevis Marks, is set upon by a mob of indignant depositors, who treat him very much as "weslers" defected in *flagrante delicto* are treated on suburban race-courses. Ultimately all comes right by the burning down of a three-storeyed house in a London slum. Ellen Maitland and her child are rescued from imminent incineration by Jack Springfield, aided by "pluck" and a fire-escape. The villain Clinton (it is to be presumed) perishes in the flames which he has himself kindled; Peter Keene is handed over to the police with a (stage) certainty of *sus: per coll:* in the not remote future; and the widowed, but happy, Florence Templeton-Clinton marries, it is to be hoped, the "plucky" Jack Springfield. I hope that before doing so she has the fifty thousand pounds which have caused so much trouble "strictly tied up" on herself. Thus ends a tale of forgery, robbery, swindling, seduction (Clinton is the betrayer of Peter's sister Mary), bankruptcy, mob violence, murder, and arson. The successive tableaux of "The English Home;" the "Wedding Breakfast;" the "Railway Disaster at Hazlebury Junction;" the "Banker's Room" (inclusive of that awful safe); the "City Panic;" and the "House on Crutches," culminating in the conflagration, were all capitally constructed. The "Wedding Breakfast" scene was, in particular, well arranged, and the view of the Piccadilly-circus by night was a most dexterous effect. If there be anything "triumphant" about "Pluck" it must be, I should say, in the stage management, which narrowly approaches perfection. As I have already hinted, the characters in the drama have very little to do, save to "turn" up at the right moment, as the evolution of the plot requires their presence. I have rarely seen Mr. J. H. Barnes act with so much ease and polish as he did in the smooth cynical villain Stephen Clinton. Were the dreadful story of "James Weathercock" and his victims ever dramatised, what a capital Wainwright Mr. J. H. Barnes would make! Mr. Harry Jackson was "bland passionate" and humorous as the good Hebrew, Mr. Bevis Marks. I have met so many charitable and benevolent Jews in my time, and gentlemen of that persuasion are so well known and respected in the City of London, that I can scarcely realise the likelihood of a City crowd falling on an elderly and inoffensive Israelite, and "lambing" him simply because he is a Jew. The drunken, whining scamp, Peter Keene, was played with considerable *verve* by Mr. Harry Nicholls; and Mr. Augustus Harris was indomitably "plucky" as Jack Springfield. Neither Miss Caroline Hill, as Florence Templeton, nor Miss Lydia Foote, as Ellen Maitland, had good parts; but both these clever actresses did their best with the scanty "lines" allotted to them. If there were more acting and less "turning up at the right moment" in "Pluck" the drama, I cannot help thinking, would be all the better for the change.

"It's aint Austria and Austria aint It's, that's where it is, Mr. Smith; and you can't make 'em so." I was reminded very strongly of the oracular utterance of Albert Smith's memorable "Engineer" while I was witnessing on Monday evening last, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the representation of Mr. Jay Rial's "Majestic Revival" of the famous "Moral and Picturesque" drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Jay Rial's play is not by any means "majestic;" but it is certainly highly moral and sentimental, and has received, so the programme states, "the hearty endorsement of the Leading Clergy of the Country." The American clergy, I suppose, are meant. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as it is represented by Mr. Jay Rial's very competent company, may be described as a "dramatic variety show" of the "improving" order, and its performance in Richmond or in Augusta, U.S.A., would probably be heralded by a brass band and a big drum playing their loudest in the portico outside the theatre. It is altogether an American piece—transatlantic in its every scene and its almost every word, and calculated to appeal almost exclusively to the popular American mind in its singular combination of pious utterances and downright "rough and tumble" buffoonery. In this country we are not accustomed to see hymn-books introduced nor to hear psalms sung on the stage. In this country the precociously pious exhortations of a little Eva inducing the expression on the part of a suddenly converted Topsy of a conviction that she is destined to be an Angel, and to sit upon a cloud, and that she already feels the sprouting from her shoulder-blades of "blue wings with pink tips," may jar a little on English ears; but, you see, America is not England, nor is England America; "and that's where it is, and you can't make 'em so."

For the rest, Mr. Jay Rial's version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is very well acted indeed. The didactic Uncle Tom finds a steady, quiet, and occasionally touching representative in Mr. George Kunkel; and Mr. T. J. Quin (who has a wonderfully good "stage face") was alternately boisterous and unctuous as the slave-owner turned Quaker, Phineas Fletcher. Mrs. Jay Rial looked very handsome, and acted both gracefully and pathetically as the persecuted "bright mulatto" Eliza, the wife of George Harris; and Mr. Spencer Pritchard was an efficiently villainous Legree. Miss Lizzie Mahon Lingham filled with much elegant languor the part of the indolent Creole lady, Mrs. St. Clair; and Mr. W. M. Dell would have been slightly more effective as St. Clair himself had he spoken less in an undertone. Marks, the lawyer, the low comedian of the piece, was very racily played by Mr. Jos. M. Humphrey, who, in the course of the play, did some wonderful things with an umbrella and a donkey. In Topsy, Miss Nellie Lingard worked most valiantly, and was rewarded with ample applause. The sickly and sententious little Eva was impersonated with rare intelligence by a precocious fair-haired child with the *nom de théâtre* of "Little Daisy;" and Miss Hattie A. Lewis was irresistibly comic as the loquacious Aunt Ophelia. In a theatre of the dimensions of the Adelphi, Miss Hattie Lewis's rapidly-delivered dialogue would have gone for a great deal. In a house so vast as Her Majesty's the lady's utterances failed to produce their due effect. Finally, the highly-trained blood-hounds did their work very neatly; and the pursuit of Eliza by the dogs over the "packing" ice on the Ohio river was one of the most effective scenes in a play which all the children in London should be taken to see. "Uncle Tom," at Her Majesty's, is scarcely muscular enough for adult playgoers.

G. A. S.

The statue of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., presented to the inhabitants of East London by Mr. Theodore H. Bryant, was on Saturday last placed on its pedestal in the Bow-road, in front of Bow Church, and on Wednesday afternoon it was unveiled by Lord Carlingford.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

A much better tone now prevails in the Stock Exchange. Much of this is due to the better prospect of the Egyptian difficulty, while the weather counts for much, and some minor market influences are working advantageously upon certain groups of securities. The holidays check business very much, more particularly speculation; but there seems to be a fair amount of real selling and buying. Take Egyptian as an instance of movement on this account. On Friday and Saturday buying preponderated, and prices improved; while on Tuesday the demand for most of the issues was so active that the prices advanced an average of 2 per cent. London and North-Western stock is another case. On a dividend of 7 per cent per annum, as compared with 6½, while little or no increase was looked for, the stock rose 2 per cent at once, and the next business day gained a further 1. In several other directions the tendency is the same, though rarely so distinctly so. Amongst the few adverse incidents of the past few days is a renewal of the sales of Brighton stock, followed by lower prices.

Money suddenly increased in value upon the export of gold to Italy, large withdrawals of currency for the provinces, and the consequent issue of a Bank return which showed an important reduction in the reserve, the amount of which is now materially below what is regarded as the secure limit. The rate of discount, which had been as low as 2, ran up to 2½, but it has since fallen back a little, there being no further demand for gold, and the pressure to employ money for short periods being as great as ever. The consequence is that there is less readiness to talk as if a rise in the Bank rate from the present standard of 3 per cent was at hand. The course of the market must mainly depend on the harvest. The weather has continued for many days past all that could be desired in that interest. Hot sunshine has been accompanied by drying winds, so that not only is harvesting proceeding apace, but heavy land is showing those cracks which are regarded as the best promise for the next year, the heat and air thereby getting deep down into the soil. The Egyptian expedition is regarded by commercial and financial men with composure, more especially because the early completion of the fighting part of the task is foretold by military and political authorities, while confidence is felt that the Egyptian policy of the Government as regards the future will be so thorough as to prove protective against further disturbances.

A correspondent of one of the most carefully produced of the financial papers has devoted a great deal of time to working out the result of independently investing the yearly sum which each of twenty-eight Life Insurance offices would require to be paid in respect of a policy of £100 taken out at the age of thirty, and continued for thirty years. The result is very curious. To the £100 assured is added the bonuses, and, as regards eighteen of the companies, the result is in favour of the policy. In the other cases it is in favour of the independent investment, but the monetary gain is in these cases quite without reference to the several advantages of insurance over investment, of which may be mentioned the advantage of the sum assured being paid in case of early death, and of the compulsion which acts so beneficially in the matter of insurance over voluntary saving. If the holders of life policies of, say, £1000 each could be asked at the age of forty what they have voluntarily saved during the years over which they have paid premiums, I think it would be pretty clearly established that but for such insurance the great majority would not, or could not, have put away anything. The subject of insuring is so important that it is pleasant to have it pointed out that it is even an economical form of saving even for the long-lived, though as the premium income of the assurance offices of the United Kingdom is now about twelve millions sterling, and the accumulated fund against claims by death reaches the great total of 124 millions, there is no want of popularity in that direction.

At the meeting of the London and South-Western Railway shareholders, pointed reference was made to the large percentage of the working expenses to the gross receipts. In the past half-year the rate was 57½, and as this compares with 58 there was some ground for satisfaction; but the chairman discouraged expectations on this head, referring to the enlarged demands of railway customers on every hand; but surely there is nothing so very special about the London and South-Western service that the working should cost 57½ per cent of the receipts, while the Midland has just reported 52½ per cent for the same period, and while the average of all the railways in the kingdom is not more than 52.

Little as is done by us in regard to the reduction of the National Debt, we are not quite idle. In the year 1881-2 we paid off close upon 7½ millions sterling, and the total is now £762,800,000. Of this about 30 millions is represented by loans to others, which are reported as recoverable, and nearly £4,000,000 is represented by Suez Canal shares, on which interest is duly paid.

The extent of unalienated lands in the British colonies was a clerical error in my last given as square miles, instead of acres. T. S.

The first issue of reply post-cards will be made to the public on the 2nd of October next. Foreign reply post-cards will also be issued, and they will be applicable for transmission to all countries within the Postal Union.

The tenth annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, was opened in the council chamber of the Townhall at Liverpool on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord O'Hagan.

Miss Jennie J. Young, of New York, has been announced to give a popular concert-lecture, "The Muse of Coila," on Friday evening, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, in aid of the Royal Caledonian Asylum.

A noteworthy coincidence happened on the 3rd inst. While the Adelphi Theatre rang with the applause given to Miss Bella Pateman for her sympathetic recitation of the popular "Dagonet" ballad of "Billy's Rose" (a pathetic story telling how the poor in squalid London courts value the scent and sight of flowers), the author of the poem, Mr. George R. Sims, chanced to be enjoying a holiday with some six hundred of the poorest waifs in London. Mr. Sims generously defrayed the whole expense of this holiday of a regiment of children from the Orange-street Board School, Southwark. The little ones from "the Mint" were taken by special train to Epsom Downs; had a bountiful dinner and tea in the freshest of fresh air; and had a long and pleasant day of healthy recreation, under the kindly superintendence of Mrs. Burgwin and Mr. Stanton, their mistress and master. The treat was agreeably closed by some races for a number of toys, distributed by Mrs. G. R. Sims.



THE COUNTRY AROUND RAMLEH, EAST OF ALEXANDRIA



THE KITCHEN OF THE ROYAL MARINES AMONG THE RUINS OF ALEXANDRIA.



A POLICE COURT AT ALEXANDRIA: MAJOR FRENCH TRYING ARABS FOR FIRING HOUSES AND LOOTING.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 8.

Paris is now everywhere except at Paris: the Boulevard is no longer the strip of asphalt between the Opéra and the Rue Drouot; it is the beach of Dieppe, the Casino at Trouville, the promenades of Royat or Aulus. The Parisians, with the exception of some two millions of persons, are only to be seen in Paris between two trains, just the time to have a good dinner and to discover that the political crisis remains in statu quo. The theatres are closed, the Bois is empty, the Boulevards are frequented chiefly by provincials and Anglo-Saxons strangely attired in tourists' suits and impossible head-gear, the caricatures on the kiosques hang listless and unregarded, the very newspapers seem a week old. The affairs of Egypt and the crisis are the chief topics; but they are worn out even as subjects of *bons mots*. Besides, now it appears we have a Ministry. After ten days of Machiavellian efforts President Grévy has succeeded in forming a Cabinet,—and what a Cabinet! It is not a business Ministry; it is a stop-gap Ministry, a provisional *pis aller* Ministry, destined to carry on the administration of the country while the deputies go to the seaside. But with a Chamber without a majority, without a will of its own and without a leader, what kind of a Cabinet can be expected? The portfolios are distributed as follows: President of the Council and Foreign Affairs, Duclerc; Interior, Fallières; Justice, Devès; Finance, Tirard; Public Instruction, Duvaux; Commerce, Pierre Legrand; War, General Billot; Marine, Admiral Jauréguiberry; Agriculture, de Mahy; Posts and Telegraphs, Cochery. M. Duclerc is a life-senator, seventy years of age, who began life as a typesetter, and rose to be proof-reader and then journalist. M. Duclerc was Minister of Finance in 1848, and since then he has distinguished himself as a financier and administrator in many important commercial enterprises. His name has often been brought up in political crises. Marshal M'Mahon several times tried to induce M. Duclerc to accept office. M. Grévy, it appears, has been more successful than his predecessor in inducing M. Duclerc to become the head of his seaside cabinet, his "cabinet de vacances," as the critics style it.

In the Chamber this afternoon Admiral Jauréguiberry read the Ministerial declaration. The new Cabinet considers the vote of the Chamber on the question of the occupation of the Suez Canal as a measure of reserve and prudence, and promises to regulate its foreign policy accordingly. As for home affairs, the Ministry will devote the holidays to the study of them; and when Parliament meets again it will make the unification of the Republican majority its principal object. This declaration has created no more excitement than the formation of the Cabinet itself. In such circumstances it is usual for the newspaper kiosques to be besieged by an eager public. For the moment there is no public to besiege them.

Apart from the new Ministry, what is there new in Paris? A duel, a scandal, and, of course, half a dozen new journals. The duel was fought yesterday on the Prussian frontier between two journalists, MM. Scholl and Harden-Hickey, who skewered each other bravely for three-quarters of an hour, until they were interrupted by the police. The scandals of the week are numerous; two only need be mentioned, the Minelli-Damala affair and the Fenayron trial. It appears that the ladies have shown unbecoming zeal in obtaining tickets to be present at the Fenayron trial, which begins to-morrow, and more than one grand dame has hurried up from the seaside expressly to gloat over the foul details of the murder of the chemist Aubert. "The crime of Le Pecq" has again become the topic of the day.

The Minelli-Damala affair deserves notice only on account of the reflected celebrity which M. Jaques Damala enjoys as the husband of Sarah Bernhardt. Mlle. Minelli, a lyric artist, has brought an action against M. Jacques Damala to recover a sum of 35,000 francs paid by her for tailors' bills, restaurant bills, lessons of declamation, and other expenses incurred by M. Damala. It appears that M. Damala had frequently promised to marry Mlle. Minelli. One fine day, as the public is aware, M. Damala married Sarah Bernhardt instead; and so Mlle. Minelli, armed with 110 letters written to her by M. Damala, brings this action, which is to be heard before the Tribunal of the Seine. No doubt the public will be edified by some piquant details.

Contrary to the desire of many of the members of the Superior Committee of Fine Arts, it has been decided that the works of foreign artists shall be admitted to the first triennial Salon, which will take place next year. It will be remembered that the creation of a triennial Salon was determined upon in principle at the moment when the Government, two years ago, placed the organisation of the yearly Salon entirely in the hands of the artists. A decree published in the *Journal Officiel* announces a national exhibition of the works of living artists to take place at the Palace de l'Industrie from Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, 1883. It will consist of works executed by French and foreign artists since May 1, 1878. The number of works which each artist may send in is not limited. The number of works which the jury may accept will be limited to 800 oil-paintings, 200 drawings, water-colours, &c., 300 pieces of sculpture, 50 architectural plans, and 150 engravings. The jury will be composed half of members of the Academy and half of members nominated by the Minister of Fine Arts. What with the annual Salon, the Triennial Salon, the Exposition de Peinture Internationale, the Water-Colour Society, the Artistes Indépendants, the Salon des Arts Décoratifs, and the innumerable club exhibitions, artists and critics will have their hands full next year. *A propos* of exhibitions, I may mention the opening to-morrow of the seventh annual exhibition of the Union Centrale des Arts Décoratifs. The exhibition this year promises to be exceptionally fine, particularly the specimens of retrospective art.

Madame Charles de Rémusat, widow of the former Minister and mother of the senator Paul de Rémusat, died last Sunday, at the age of seventy-five. Madame de Rémusat was a granddaughter of Lafayette. In her youth she was one of the beauties of the salons of the "doctrinaire" party, and later in life she gathered around her the best talkers of her time. Thiers used to class Madame de Rémusat amongst the most intelligent *auditrices*.

T. C.

The Emperor of Austria travelled to Ebensee on Wednesday to meet the Emperor of Germany, with whom he then proceeded to Ischl.

The Academy of Sciences of Munich has appointed Dr. Schliemann and Professor Roscoe, of Manchester, corresponding members of the institution.

The new elections for the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia have terminated. The opposition claim a majority of five seats in the new House, but the Government also claim a majority.

Forty-seven persons have been severely scalded—five of them subsequently dying—by a boiler explosion on board a river steamer in Kentucky. Seventeen of the passengers are also said to be missing.

The General Conference of the Lutheran Church in Germany will be held at Schwerin, from the 15th to the 17th inst. One of the debates will be opened by Pastor Kitton, of Priesnitz, on the question of a Lutheran "Book of Common Prayer."

At the tercentenary celebration of the University of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, the honorary Doctor title was conferred on the following Englishmen:—The Postmaster-General (Mr. Fawcett), Professor Frankland, Professor Huxley, Professor Lister, Sir John Lubbock, Sir James Paget, Dr. Purking, Charles William Siemens, all of London; and Alexander Bell, of Edinburgh.

Italian papers announce the discovery a short time since at Dorgali, in the island of Sardinia, of a great stalactite cave. Fifteen galleries have been traced. In one of them there is a row of pillars like white marble, and the floor is generally smooth, resembling the finest basalt. When lit up with torches the combinations and varieties of colouring are wonderfully beautiful.

At Trieste on the 3rd inst., while a procession was marching through the Corso to do honour to the Archduke Charles Lewis of Austria, a petard was thrown among them, which burst and injured several persons. An angry crowd afterwards smashed the windows in the office of *L'Indépendante*, the journal of the Italian faction, and in the coffee-house frequented by members of the party.

The Brussels fêtes, in commemoration of the Revolution of 1830, have been, out of compliment to the Dutch, transferred from September to August, and will take place on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of this month. The programme includes the usual processions of cross-bow and other societies, popular games, races, concerts, illuminations, and fireworks; and on the 22nd a fête in the Bois de la Cambre. There will also be a grand musical festival, under the direction of M. Joseph Dupont, in the Palais des Beaux Arts, on the 20th and 21st.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated Aug. 2:—"The Treasurer delivered his Budget speech on Aug. 1, and stated that he had a credit balance of £57,000. He estimated the revenue for the financial year at £2,162,000. It was proposed to tax lands outside the boundaries of district councils, and to have a stamp duty on bank cheques. Splendid rains had fallen throughout the colony.

From Cape Town comes the news that the Volksraad of the Orange Free State closed the longest Session on record on the 1st ult. An Act was passed enforcing the use of the Dutch language in market sales, and one speaker wished to make the use of the English language illegal even in the streets. In the interior it is said an anti-English feeling is rising up.—We learn from Durban that a treaty of peace has been signed by each of them preserve their independence. A boundary commission has been appointed, and the President of the Transvaal Republic made arbitrator.

The famous antique tunnel of Posilipo has now a rival. Last Saturday the perforation of the largest modern tunnel in Europe as regards breadth and height was completed, that of the tramway under Posilipo, it being more than thirty feet wide by thirty-six feet high. Within the year a steam tramway will connect the modern representatives of the ancient cities Neapolis and Putcoli. A broad causeway will accommodate pedestrians. The syndics of Naples and Puzzoli waiting on opposite sides for the fall of the last partition met, congratulating each other amid enthusiastic acclamations from their respective councillors and others invited.

At a popular fête in the Tuilleries Gardens, on Monday, was exhibited an interesting apparatus for the utilisation of solar heat. A moving reflector concentrates the sun's rays on a boiler which works a steam-engine, which was used to set in motion a printing machine. It could be used in Egypt now, suggests the *Times* Paris correspondent, for distilling or boiling water, and a portable apparatus could boil two and a half quarts an hour. The correspondent saw cider made, a pump worked, and coffee made by the apparatus. At the same festivities a horrible accident occurred. Two men, in climbing over a railing, caught hold of the electric wire used for illuminating the grounds, and were immediately killed by the powerful current.

## ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

On the 3rd inst., a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman, in the chair.

The silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Richard Roberts, assistant coxswain of the North Deal life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in that boat in assisting to save a large number of lives from different wrecked vessels. Various rewards were also granted for saving life from shipwreck on our coasts, and payments of upwards of £2000 were made on some of the two hundred and seventy-one life-boat establishments of the institution. During the past seven months, by its life-boats and other means, the institution has contributed to the saving of three hundred and forty-two lives from different wrecks. The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters, being an annual subscription in aid of the support of their two life-boats, the "Forester," stationed at Tynemouth, and the "Foresters' Pride," at West Hartlepool; £50 appropriated from the residue of a trust fund bequeathed by the late Mr. E. Byron Noden, and £25 from Mr. A. Hutchinson and the Misses Hutchinson. The late Mr. Ord, of Bowden, had left the institution a legacy of £250.

A communication was read from Mr. Edward Jacob, honorary secretary of the Tramore branch of the institution, describing a remarkable case of the restoration by him, by the method recommended by the institution, of a man apparently dead from drowning.

It was reported that there is a continued demand for the aneroid barometers which the institution has offered to issue at a small cost to owners or masters of decked fishing-vessels.

Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution.

Dr. L. Beran opened on Tuesday a bazaar at Cliff House, Ramsgate, the late residence of Sir William Curtis, in aid of the renovation fund of the Congregational churches, which have been repaired at a cost of £6000.

By the kind invitation of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, 150 of the residents of the Homes for Working Girls in London spent their Bank Holiday at Dolles-hill, the suburban residence of their noble patrons. A most enjoyable day was arranged for them, and, the weather being fine, dinner and tea were provided on the lawn. Mr. Gladstone, who had been spending the Sunday with Lord Aberdeen, regretted his inability to remain; but his daughters were present. During the afternoon the Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the young women. The band and pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum enlivened the afternoon with some charming music.

## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The grouse may well tremble now. The soft summer air may have had something to do with the temporary reconciliation of the Parliamentary hosts. At any rate, although the adjournment is not likely to take place until some days after the Twelfth, the majority of legislators will be able to flock to the moors, unperturbed by anxious thoughts of the threatened General Election.

A bird of a very different feather has occupied the attention of Parliament in the last days of the waning Session. The arrival of Cetewayo in town has aroused the fears of those of her Majesty's late Ministers who sanctioned the Zulu War, which cost this country five millions sterling. The Earl of Carnarvon, in the House of Lords on the 4th inst., thought, with Lord Norton, that the visit of the captive King to England might result in a disturbance in Zululand; and said the Government must accept the responsibility of the doubtful step they had taken. This, the Earl of Kimberley cheerfully replied, the Government were quite prepared to do. But not a hint was dropped as to the future of the deposed ruler.

King Cetewayo, accompanied by the Zulu chiefs of his suite and the interpreters, on Monday looked on the business of Parliament for a short time. His Majesty made a decidedly favourable impression when his good-humoured face was recognised in the gallery devoted by the House of Commons to distinguished strangers. Simply clad in blue cloth, Cetewayo apparently shared the common African weakness for a liberal display of linen and light pocket handkerchief, presumably to relieve the usual sombreness of the garments of civilisation. He wore—not a wreath of roses—but a black circlet on his head. Cetewayo evidently paid most heed to Mr. Gladstone, and was manifestly interested when the Prime Minister replied to one of the questions. But the dry routine of the House soon drove the ex-King away—though hardly to a livelier place, seeing that Cetewayo was next conducted, with his suite, to the House of Lords. There, the gilded chamber and stained-glass windows clearly claimed his attention far more than the few peers present did. Bonhomie and physical power seem to be possessed in a rare degree by this stalwart Monarch, whose restoration hangs in the balance.

The smart action near Alexandria on the 5th inst., and the strengthening of Arabi Pasha's position since Sir Archibald Alison's reconnaissance in force, have lent more interest to the military than to the diplomatic replies of the Ministry this week. Noteworthy in passing, however, was the neat and adroit manner in which Earl Granville, on Tuesday avoided repeating an answer to a fresh question from Lord Ellenborough concerning the Suez Canal. Responding to an inquiry by Colonel Stanley in the Lower House the same day, Mr. Childers had the satisfaction of being able to state that "quite without precedent" were the offers from Militia battalions "placing themselves at her Majesty's disposal for active service in Egypt." The Secretary for War said that thirty-seven battalions, "representing nearly 35,000 men," had volunteered for Alexandria; but added that the Government had no call at present to embody any Militia battalions.

The Prime Minister, in dealing on Tuesday with the Lords' Amendments to the Arrears Bill, adopted the same reasonably firm yet conciliatory tone that disarmed the peers at a similar juncture last August. Mr. Gladstone made it most easy for the majority of their Lordships to withdraw their hostility to the measure; and the hope prevailed that, upon second thoughts, the Marquis of Salisbury would make a virtue of necessity and eventually swallow the Arrears Bill with as good a grace as he gulped the Irish Land Bill at the eleventh hour last year.

Mr. Gladstone was supported on Tuesday not only by an exceptionally large majority, but also by a hearty majority. The warmth of the cheering proved this. The Premier was actually terse—that is, terse for him. Wisely deprecating the sowing of differences between the two Houses, inasmuch as it tended "to revive controversies and set going discussions of theories which it is better for the peace and progress of the country should be let sleep," the right hon. gentleman came without circumlocution to the concessions he was prepared to offer. The Government could not accept the first amendment, the purport of which was to make the bill act only in cases where a joint application to the Court might be made by landlord and tenant. Mr. Gladstone preferred the spirit of the original clause, and proposed that it should still be open to either party to apply for the grant for arrears, after giving ten days' notice of his intention. This Ministerial proposition was carried, after some discussion, by a majority of 136—293 against 157. Coming to the second of Lord Salisbury's amendments, Mr. Gladstone advised its acceptance with a qualification. The Lords' amendment simply declared that in any sale of a holding the arrears should be charged out of the sum paid for the tenant's right. But the Commons, sanctioning Mr. Gladstone's motion, added the provision that the amendment be only applicable to sales effected within seven years, with the further limitation that the landlord's claims "shall not exceed one year's rent, and that the one year's rent shall not be more than a moiety of the whole proceeds." With an equally equitable consideration in each instance of the interests of landlord and tenant alike did the Government regulate their action with respect to the remaining amendments, of secondary importance; and the remanded Arrears Bill was on Tuesday night returned to the House of Lords, with the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the changes introduced by their Lordships. It is to be hoped that, ere these lines are read, the majority of the Peers will have responded not unfavourably to the Premier's appeal, and will have withdrawn all impediment to the placing of the Arrears Bill in the "Statute-book of the realm."

In view of the widespread dissatisfaction expressed by the Irish Constabulary with the lowness of their wages at a period of exceptionally arduous duty, the Secretary for Ireland had good grounds for the introduction of the Royal Irish Constabulary Bill. This measure, which is to grant £180,000 to this deserving class of public officers, was read the second time at last Saturday's sitting.

The Government have made such good progress with Supply that (all going well in the Upper House) there is hope of the adjournment taking place before the end of next week. But we had on Wednesday a reminder of the need for the October Session for the passing of the Procedure Rules. With a certain chivalric loyalty to his Home-Rule friends, though inevitably in vain, Mr. Joseph Cowen moved that there be erased from the minutes the record of the suspension of Messrs. Dillon, Commins, Biggar, and Frank O'Donnell, on July 1. The Home Secretary gravely justified the suspension, on the score of their participation in the set obstruction of the Prevention of Crimes Bill.

Bank holiday-makers had exceptionally pleasant weather on Monday, and took full advantage of the facilities offered for travelling by road, rail, and steamer.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, went on board the Catalonia at Portsmouth yesterday week after the embarkation of the 2nd Division of the expeditionary force for Egypt, including Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, who presented the members of their respective staffs to her Majesty; and also Lieutenant-Colonel Fyler, commanding the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) 50th. The Queen went round the ship and inspected the arrangements made for the regiment, and, after expressing her good wishes for all on board, left amid the enthusiastic cheers of the troops, returning in the Alberta to Cowes.

Saturday was also a day of mark for her Majesty, in the return home of her grandsons Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, after a nearly two years' cruise round the world. The Bacchante (Captain Lord Charles Scott), convoyed by the Lively from Gibraltar, saluted the Royal standard on arriving off Osborne; the Queen and the several Princesses being on the look-out on the terrace. Two hours after the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Royal middies and their daughters, visited her Majesty at Osborne. This being the thirty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh, her Majesty's ships Hector and Bacchante, in Cowes Roads, fired a Royal salute.

Divine service was attended on Sunday by the Queen and the Royal family at Osborne House; the Rev. George Connor officiating.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait and the Dean of Windsor arrived at Osborne on Monday.

The Judge Advocate-General had an audience of her Majesty. The Rev. John Neale Dalton, governor to Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, and Captain Lord Charles Scott, commanding H.M.S. Bacchante, had also audiences of the Queen, when the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George was conferred by her Majesty on the former; and the Companionship of the Bath on the latter. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait, Captain Lord Charles Scott, and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby.

The Queen and all the Royal family at Osborne attended the confirmation of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales at Whippingham church on Tuesday.

Sir William Harcourt recently had an audience of her Majesty, and introduced to the Queen's presence the Bishop of Newcastle, who did homage; Princess Beatrice being present during the ceremony.

Mr. T. Hanbury, of Palazzo Oreno, near Mentone, has had an interview with her Majesty.

The members of the Royal family have been daily afloat on the Royal yachts in the Solent, witnessing the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta, which commenced at Ryde on Tuesday.

The Duke of Teck, with the Queen's assent, sailed in the steamer Capella from the Mersey last Saturday with the Staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Her Majesty received the news of the safe arrival of the Duke of Connaught at Malta on Monday, when Sir Arthur Borton, the Governor, proceeded out to the Orient and escorted the Duke on shore to the palace at Valetta. His Royal Highness dined at the Union Club, and the Orient left at one the next morning for Alexandria.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The return of their sons in good health has been the signal event of the week to their Royal Highnesses, who, with their daughters, on board the Osborne, met the Bacchante at St. Albans Head, on her way up Channel. The young Princes warmly greeted their parents and sisters at the gangway, the Royal party being received on board at the entry port by Lord Charles Scott, and the officers mustered on the quarter-deck. A guard of honour saluted, and the men gave hearty cheers. After the presentation of the officers to the Prince and Princess, Prince Albert Victor presented Midshipman Wemyss to their Royal Highnesses, he having been their companion throughout the nearly two years' cruise. The Royal party all went on board the Osborne for Cowes, the Lively and the Bacchante steaming astern. At the Needles the flotilla was met by numerous yachts in holiday dress, which moved with it up the Solent to the anchorage; mast-head flags flying by the Queen's command from the guard-ship Hector. After visiting her Majesty, the Prince and Princess had a dinner party on board the Osborne; Captain Lord Charles Scott and the Rev. J. N. Dalton being of the guests.

The confirmation of the Princes Albert Victor and George took place on Tuesday at Whippingham church, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Dean of Windsor and Canon Connor. Her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, the Duke of Hesse, Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud of Wales, and Princesses Sophie and Margaret of Prussia were present. The chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers, and on the communion-table was a cross of white lilies. The Princes wore the uniform of midshipmen of the Royal Navy; and, by special desire of the Queen, every rank on board the Bacchante was represented, Captain Lord Charles Scott and the other officers being in full uniform. The Archbishop impressively addressed the Royal candidates, and then performed the ceremony of confirmation. By her Majesty's command, the musical portion of the service was given by the choir of St. Thomas's Church, Newport.

The Prince and Princess, with their family, continue afloat in the Osborne.

Prince and Princess Christian, accompanied by Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, left Cumberland Lodge yesterday week for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by the Chatham and Dover route, via Queenborough and Flushing, to Darmstadt.

The Duke of Albany has forwarded £25 towards the restoration of Queenborough church, in commemoration of Queenborough being the first town entered by the Duchess of Albany upon her arrival in England.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who came from Germany expressly to visit the venerable Duchess of Cambridge on her birthday, has returned to Neu-Strelitz.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg opened the twentieth summer show of the Royal Southampton Horticultural Society last Saturday.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain George Rowley Hadaway, R.A., and the Lady Anne Grenville, second daughter of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, was solemnised in the parish church of Wotton, Bucks, on the 3rd inst. The bridesmaids were Lady Mary and Lady Caroline Grenville, sisters of the bride; Miss Teresina and Miss Violeta Hadaway, sisters of the bridegroom; and Miss Harvey and Miss Florence Harvey, cousins of the bride; Mr. Pelly, R.A., being best man. The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with fine old Bucking-

ham lace, the gift of her father, and real orange-flowers, myrtle, and stephanotis. A wreath of the same flowers was covered by a tulle veil, fastened with diamond pins, the gift of the bridegroom. Her other ornaments were pearls. The bridesmaids were attired in costumes of cream uni. The bridegroom's gift to each was a brooch with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in diamonds. The Duke gave his daughter away, and afterwards entertained those present at the church at breakfast at Wotton House. The bride and bridegroom left for Swanbourne, Lord Cottesloe's seat. The bride's travelling dress was of electric blue moiré and satin, with bonnet to match trimmed with an aigrette and feathers. The bride received valuable gifts from the tenantry and the servants and villagers. Among Captain Hadaway's presents was a silver-gilt dessert service from Colonel Ripley and officers of the 2nd West York Artillery Volunteers.

## MUSIC.

This year's season of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre (again under the direction of Mr. A. Gwynn Crowe) opened well last Saturday evening. We have already alluded to the leading features of the arrangements for the season. In the opening performance, the excellent qualities of the band conducted by Mr. Crowe were specially manifested by the effective rendering of the overture to "La Gazza Ladra," a selection from "Tannhäuser," the ballet music from Gounod's "Faust" and the March from his "Reine de Saba," the "Gavotte" from "Mignon," Mr. F. Godfrey's selection of popular English melodies (in which, as in the "Tannhäuser" selection, the band of the Coldstream Guards co-operated), and the "Andante" from Beethoven's symphony in C minor. Mr. Carrodus (the leading violinist) played, with his well-known skill, a portion of Beethoven's Violin Concerto; and Miss Florence Waud gained much applause by her execution of the slow movement and finale from Mendelssohn's first piano-forte concerto, and was afterwards heard in Liszt's transcription of Meyerbeer's "Les Patineurs." Miss Elly Warnots, Madame Enriquez, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Thurley Beale were the vocalists—among the chief specialities in this respect having been the first-named lady's brilliant delivery of the bravura air, "Jours de mon enfance") from Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs"), with the important violin obbligato finely played by Mr. Carrodus. Effective vocal performances of well-known pieces were also contributed by the other singers named. The stage portion of the promenade has been most successfully made to represent a Spanish market-place, with Moorish gateways, coloured awnings, tent-like umbrellas, streets and avenues, with a rocky hill in the distance—the electric light throwing a bright yet cool radiance over all. These artistic features have been admirably realised by Mr. Bruce Smith. The Floral Hall has also been decorated and utilised as a smoking lounge. The very large attendance on the opening night promises well for the success of these attractive concerts.

Mr. A. Burnett (violinist) and Mr. R. Prentice (pianist) have announced six chamber concerts at the Institute, Old-road, Lee—to begin on Nov. 9. The programmes of instrumental music are of substantial and varied interest.

The announcement of the sixth season of the Richter concerts is already issued, the dates being April 23 and 30, May 7, 21, and 28, and June 4, 11, 18, and 25, in the coming year; previous to which an extra autumn series will be given (also at St. James's Hall), the dates of these being Oct. 26, and Nov. 2, 9, 14, 21, and 28.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Saturday thirteen gentlemen failed to answer to their names when called as special jurors, and Lord Coleridge fined them £25 each.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19, 1882.

## SUNDAY, AUG. 13.

Tenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; Morning Lessons: I Kings xii.; Rom. 7 p.m., Rev. A. Majendie. xi. 1—25. Evening Lessons: Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. I. Kings xii. or xvii.; Matt. xxiii. 13. H. Rowsell 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. St. James's, 10 a.m. and noon, the Francis Paget. Sub-Dean.

## MONDAY, AUG. 14.

Solent Yacht Club Regatta, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

## TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Art Union Exhibition opens. Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Humane Society, 3.30 p.m. Southampton (two days). Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Leicestershire Show (three days). Leeds Meeting (three days). Races: Egham and Stockton.

## WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Buxton Horse Show. | Oxford Regatta, Suffolk.

## THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

Regattas: Windsor and Eton; Bournemouth; Yare Club, Cantley. Friday, Aug. 18.

College of Physicians; Bradshaw Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, Lecture, 4 p.m., Dr. Long Fox on born, 1830. The Influence of the Sympathetic in Races: Alexandra Park. Disease.

## SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

Crewe Agricultural Society's Show.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 3" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.		WIND.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.			
Aug. 13	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	SSW. WNW.	142	0.060
13	30.059	63.5	53.8	73	7	74.6	54.7	NW. W.	178	0.000
14	30.261	60.7	45.7	60	6	70.1	50.5	WSW.	244	0.000
15	30.141	64.1	57.3	80	9	74.5	55.8	WSW. W.	282	0.030
16	30.016	65.7	54.6	69	6	76.7	57.8	W. NW.	172	0.000
17	30.188	67.3	45.2	66	7	66.0	50.8	WNW. NW.	198	0.000
18	30.248	65.4	46.0	65	5	67.2	50.1	WNW. NW.	135	0.000
19	30.194	60.9	52.3	75	7	69.9	51.8	WNW. NW.		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.074 20.281 30.160 30.045 30.155 30.264 30.204

Temperature of Air .. 64.6° 61.8° 65.0° 71.8° 69.3° 68.9° 64.8°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 61.9° 63.8° 60.5° 62.0° 62.7° 62.4° 63.9°

Direction of Wind .. WNW. NW. WSW. W. NW. NNW. NW.

Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

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Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

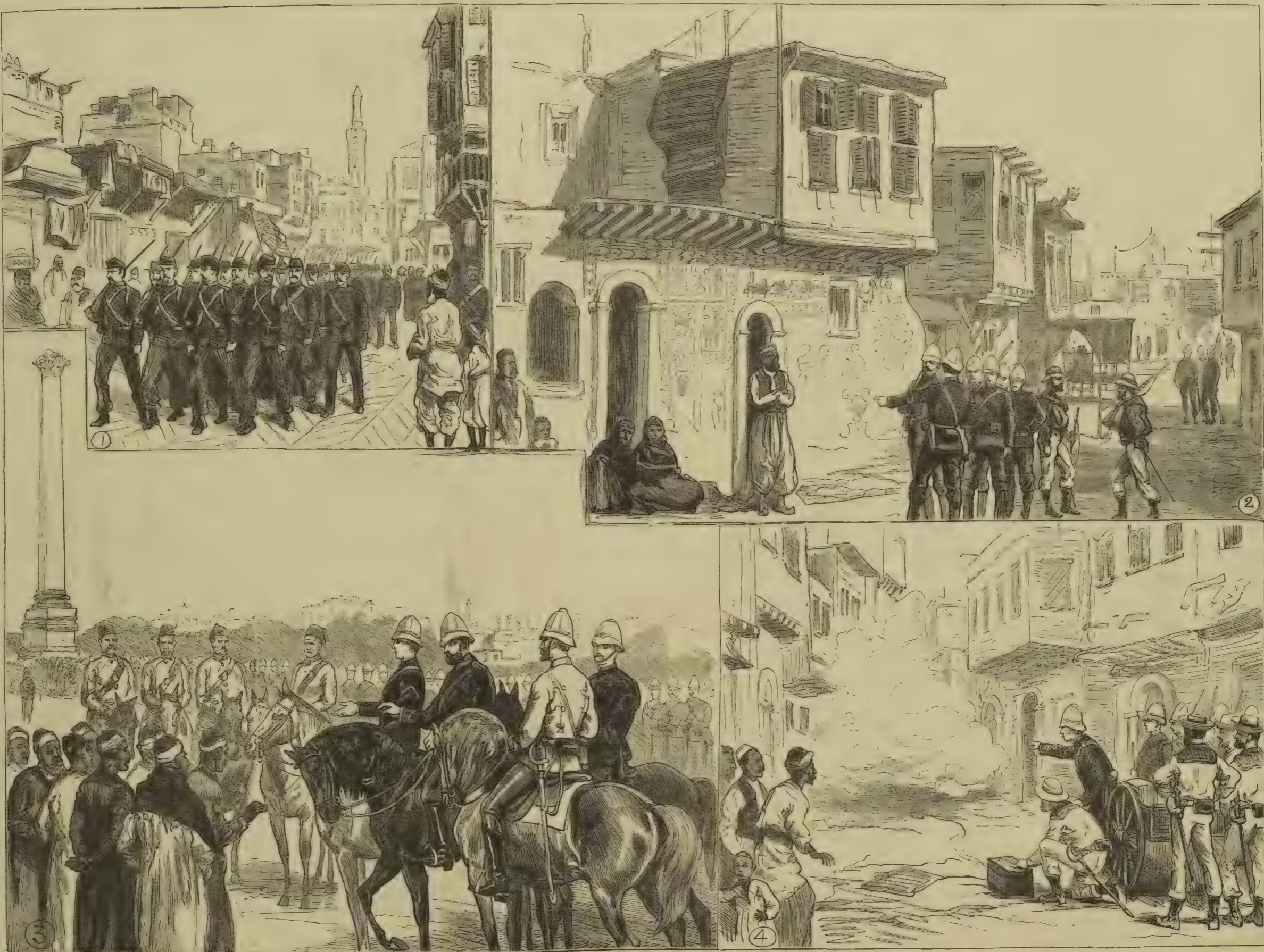
Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

Wind force .. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Wind direction .. N NNE. E ENE. S ESE. W WSW. SW. SSW.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

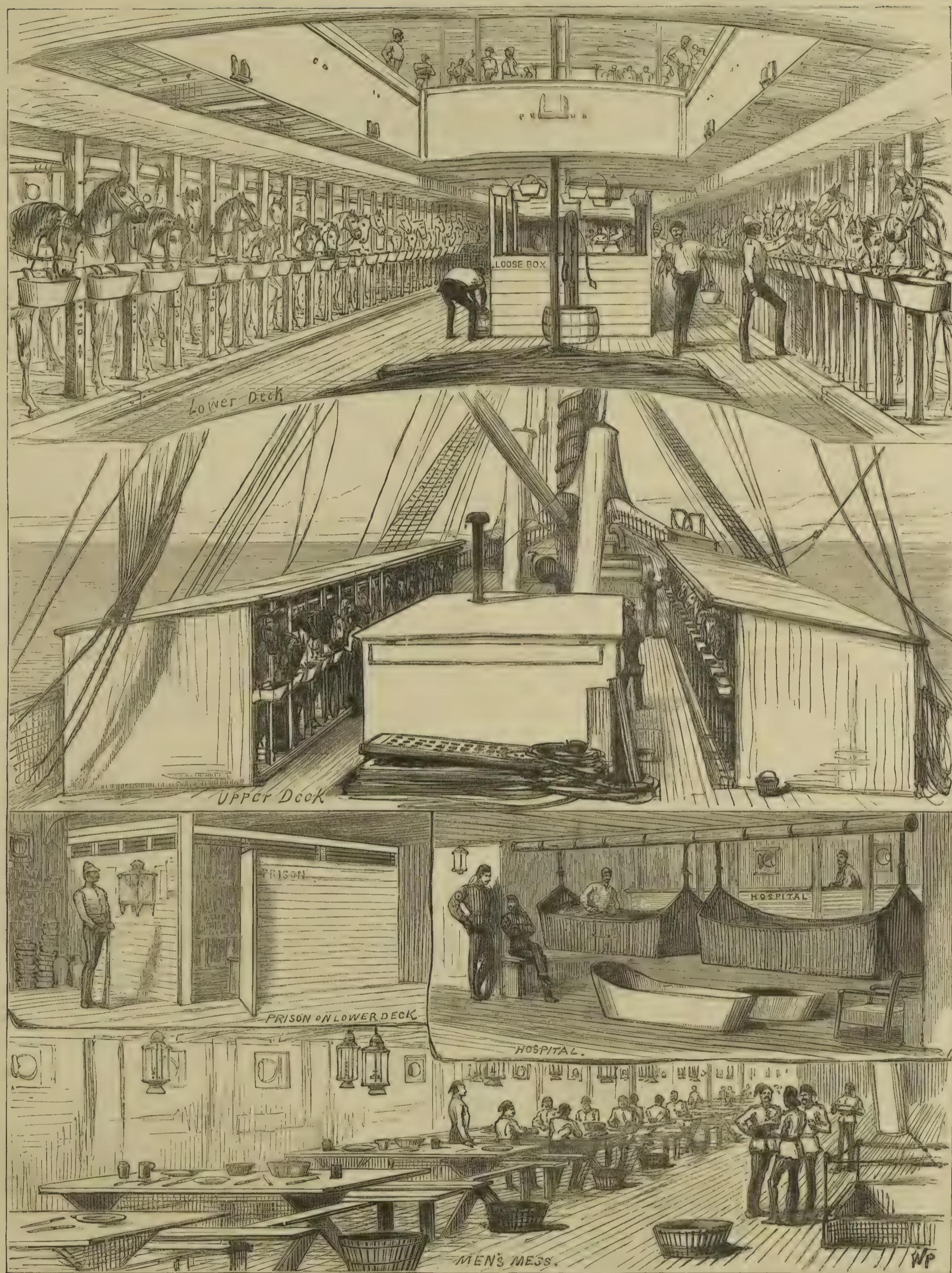


1. The American Marines retiring from Alexandria.

3. Lord Charles Beresford remonstrating with the Chiefs of Karmoos (near Pompey's Pillar).

2. Demanding the restoration of plunder and surrender of arms, at Karmoos.

4. Attack on the Village of Karmoos; bursting open a door with gun-cotton.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: ARRANGEMENTS ON BOARD THE CALABRIA FOR CONVEYANCE OF HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

## PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.

MILAN EXHIBITION.—SILK EXHIBITS bought by PETER ROBINSON, including 400 pieces of the most recherche colour in Silks, Satins, Mervilleux, Surat, and Fancy Check Silks, from 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.—SILK EXHIBITS bought by PETER ROBINSON, including a magnificent collection of rich Silks and Satin Brocades of exquisite design and colouring, from 6s. 6d. to 1 guinea per yard; also in Black.

GREAT ANNUAL SUMMER SALE now proceeding. All SUMMER and SURPLUS STOCK REDUCED. Also large Parcels of

HIGH-CLASS GOODS, bought at the close of the season on very advantageous terms, comprising a most varied and costly collection of Fancy Brocaded Silks and Satins, at prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; worth nearly double.

300 pieces of Griselle Moiré Française, usually sold at 7s. 6d. a yard, all at 4s. 6d.

200 pieces of soft made Fancy Louise Silks of rich Oriental colouring, usual price 4s. 6d. at 1s. 11d. per yard.

200 striped Silks, a special purchase from Paris, the highest novelty of this season, worth 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. all at 6s. 6d. per yard.

300 pieces of Satin Duchesse, 22 in. wide, usual price 3s. 11d. at 2s. 11d., in black and all colours.

100 pieces all-Silk Satins of extreme richness, usual price 7s. 11d., will be sold at 5s. 6d.; in black and all colours.

A large collection of Black and Gold rich Satin Stripes and Brocades, from 1s. 6d. all at 3s. 11d. per yard.

Black and Red Stripe Satins for the new Petticoat, 1s. 6d. per yard; worth 2s. 11d.

All Odd Lengths under six yards Coloured and Black Silks, Satins, Brocades, Surats, Mervilleux, &c., at half price.

RICH FRENCH BROCADED SATINS and FIGURED MOIRES, in Floral and Stripe Designs, from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard, about one half the cost of production.

RICH SILK BROCADED CASHMEREES, Manufacturers' original prices from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, now selling at from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. Suitable either for the complete Costume or for draping with other materials.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, W.

THE STOCK of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING of Misses F. and A. Spickett, of 104, Regent-street (retiring from business), is now on sale at half price.

THE STOCK of Mr. P. L. KINGSBURY, of 80, 82, 84, 90, consisting of DRESSES, MANTLES, COSTUMES, SILKS, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, Gloves, Lace, Trimmings, &c., NOW ON SALE.

The above Stock has been bought of the assignees of the estate for cash at a discount of 6s. 6d. off cost price, and is included in the GENERAL ANNUAL SALE now proceeding at Oxford-street and Regent-street.

This is an opportunity of purchasing all descriptions of GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS at an average price of LESS THAN ONE HALF.

The Stock of FANCY WOOLS, TOYS, and PICTURES will be reserved for future sale, of which notice will be given.

THE NEW SALOON (lately a portion of the London Crystal Palace Bazaar), is NOW OPEN, with a grand collection of

COSTUMES in Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Velveteen, and other materials for dinner, promenade, evening, lawn tennis, and ordinary wear, all greatly reduced in price. Write for circular and particulars to

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

CHAPMAN, NOTTING-HILL, W., supplies all qualities of the

LOUIS VELVETEEN, in Blacks and all Colours, at specially cheap prices. The wear of every yard guaranteed.

CHAPMAN'S SUMMER REDUCTIONS!

VELVETS, Plain and Brocaded at COST PRICES.

VELVETEENS, The LOUIS.

CHAPMAN'S "SPÉCIALITÉ" VELVETEEN is really perfection. Delightful to the touch.

2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., and 4s. 9d. per yard, in Black only. VELVETEEN in COLOURED FAST PILE, 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 3d. per yard.

CHAPMAN'S SILKS. RICH CORDED BLACK SILKS, 35s. the Dress of 12 yards.

SATINS, 21s., 29s., 33s., and 39s. the Dress of 12 yards.

DRESSES.

CHAPMAN'S ANGLO-INDIAN "SPECIALITÉ."

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS, in every variety at all sorts of prices, varying from 3s. to 20s. the Full Dress Piece.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, MAURESQUE, and all sorts of Laces, Embroideries, and numberless Novelties, will be offered during the Sale at Prices to command a Clearance.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W. PATTERNS FREE.

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## NEW BOOKS.

One of the greatest writers of this century is also one of the least known. How great Landor was will be evident to any intelligent reader who takes up the *Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor*, arranged and edited by Sidney Colvin (Macmillan and Co.). The contradiction that existed between the man and his works is remarkable. He is one of the calmest and most majestic of authors; he was in many respects the most irritable and unwise of men; and yet, now that death allows of an impartial judgment, we shall do well to forget Landor's follies for the sake of his virtues. How noble those virtues were has been acknowledged by one of the best men of the age. "Differing as I do from him," wrote Southey, "in constitutional temper and in some serious opinions, he is yet of all men living the one with whom I feel the most entire and cordial sympathy in heart and mind." Mr. Colvin has already told the strangely inconsistent and painfully interesting story of Landor's life, which may be read at large in Forster's biography, and now some of the choicest fruits of his genius are garnered up with exquisite skill in this "Selection." We know no distinguished author who will better admit of such treatment. Landor, it has been well said, cannot so properly be called a great thinker as a man who had great thoughts; and, though the reader loses something by severing these thoughts from the context, the loss is rarely serious. His absolute mastery of his mother tongue, whether in verse or prose, is seen in every page of this volume. There is not a slovenly passage to be found; there are specimens of rhythmical and stately English that remind us of the "large utterance of the early gods" of literature, and are scarcely to be surpassed by any master of the language. "The Imaginary Conversations" is not a book, perhaps, to be read in every mood; but the man who fails to admire the best of these conversations should suspect his own capacity of appreciating noble literature. It must be owned that Landor by his perversity and, as if with a settled purpose, has failed in gaining the recognition of the public. To quote his own words, "he never contended with a contemporary, but walked alone on the far-eastern uplands meditating and remembering." He did not doubt that his fame would some day be established, but said he should dine late, and that the guests would be few and select. Landor, as Mr. Colvin justly observes, was throughout a poetical thinker, seeing truth by the light of imagination. It is owing to this that his sayings are so full of beauty and suggestiveness. The reader who loves fine thoughts expressed in pure English should make this dainty-looking volume a pocket companion. For solitary hours it would be difficult to find a choicer friend. We may add that Mr. Colvin's masterly Introduction is worthy of its theme, and adds not a little to the value of his gift.

The memory of a remarkable man, a very practical naturalist, is revived by the publication of *Notes and Jottings from Animal Life*: by the late Frank Buckland, M.A. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a fairly illustrated and handsome volume, containing a selection made by the author himself, shortly before his death, from papers contributed by him, so far as the substance of them is concerned, to *Land and Water*. The articles are not written, of course, in the style of a profound physiologist, but after the fashion of a very pleasant gossip, so that they are all the more likely to meet the views of the general reader and to attain considerable popularity. Of flesh, fish, and fowl, of animals tame and wild, nice and nasty, all kinds of anecdotes are told; and evidences of the author's kind heart and real love of animals and of nature are conspicuous throughout the volume. He literally lived among his beasts, for in his studio he kept, besides, perhaps, an octopus or so, four monkeys and a rat, as well as "Judy the marmoset, Joe the tame hare, Jemmy the suricate, the laughing jackass, and the old grey parrot." It has been stated that Mr. Buckland's visitors were liable to have their nerves tried by finding the street door opened to them by a gorilla, over whose shoulder peered a rattlesnake. But such statements must be accepted with caution. A "suricate," by-the-way, it may be as well to remark, is also called a "prairie dog." And how the "suricate" had a feud with the monkeys may be read in the volume to the heart's delight. One of the most interesting papers, though naturally not the most amusing, is occupied with an account of an accident which happened to an unfortunate red deer in Windsor Park, caught by one of his fore feet "in the forked branch of a whitethorn-tree," and with accounts of similar misadventures elsewhere; and, indeed, it is a question whether the volume contains a single dull or uninteresting page.

*Marion Fay*, in three vols., by Anthony Trollope (Chapman and Hall), is written in the author's happiest manner. The heroine does not appear in the story until the first volume is far advanced; but she at once effectually enlists our sympathies—indeed, so much natural grace and beauty does the slight description of her convey to the reader's mind that the sedate Quaker dress, with the "tight-fitting shawl," bonnet, and cap, hardly occupies the attention for a moment, and somehow the Quakeress costume loses the primness of its usual appearance in the fairness of the wearer. The hero, Lord Hampstead, and his sister, Lady Frances Trafford, with their liberal views, are inevitably thorns to the thoroughly prejudiced, yet natural, views their stepmother entertains. The difficulty with regard to Lady Fanny's lover is got over by his being suddenly initiated into the long-kept secret, that he is heir to one of the oldest titles in Italy; upon which much of the family disapprobation to the Post-office clerk is withdrawn. By-the-way, we are not likely to lose sight of his calling, being constantly reminded at all possible moments of the much-abhorred appellation "Post-office Clerk." Lord Hampstead's love is not fated to have such a happy conclusion, and one or two scenes of the meetings of these lovers are drawn in a specially touching and pathetic manner; the most, to our mind, being that one destined to be final, and which is thoroughly natural from beginning to end.

The officials of the Crown and of the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies have completed the numbering and nicking of the swans on the Thames between Southwark Bridge and Henley. There are now upwards of 400 old birds and cygnets on the upper reaches of the river, nearly 300 of which are the property of the Crown, the remainder being owned by the Vintners' and Dyers' Companies.

A meeting of the Council of the University College of Wales was held yesterday week, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Lord Aberdare in the chair. With reference to Mr. Mundella's statement in Parliament that the Government would make a grant of £4000 a year to each of the two colleges in North and South Wales, in furtherance of higher education, a resolution was passed thanking the Government for the grant which they had undertaken to propose and expressing satisfaction at the means proposed to be adopted for the purpose of promoting advanced elementary schools. The council was also confident that the Government would fulfil their undertaking to provide by legislation during next Session for the more efficient supply of intermediate education in Wales.

## CARLISLE AND THE ROMAN WALL.

The visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute to Carlisle, with the excursions of its members to many places of antiquarian interest in Cumberland and Westmorland, and along the line of the ancient Roman Wall extending into Northumberland, has afforded subjects for our series of Sketches, partly given in last week's Number of this Journal, but some more of which occupy two pages of the present Supplement.

The excursion of Wednesday week was to Kirkoswald and Penrith, but there was not time to visit Lowther Castle. Dr. Taylor, of Penrith, and Mr. G. T. Clarke, of Dowlais, gave an account of the local antiquities. In the evening, at Carlisle, a paper on the antiquities of Algeria was read by Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the Institute. The annual meeting, at which his Lordship presided, was held on the Thursday, when a report was read expressing satisfaction at the progress of the Bill for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, and pointing out that if parish registers were removed to a central office they would incur less risk of injury and be more convenient for students. On the second of these two heads, the existence of registers in a parish was defended as stimulating local antiquaries; and Lord Talbot de Malahide thought the original copies should be retained by the parish. The report was adopted, with the balance-sheet, which showed that the funds of the institute are in a favourable condition. The members paid a visit to the Cathedral, where they were received by Dean Oakley. Mr. Freeman afterwards conducted the company through the Cathedral, condemning some restorations which had destroyed historical remains of value. In the afternoon the members visited Rose Castle, on the invitation of the Bishop of Carlisle. Next day (Friday) was devoted to an excursion to the Roman camp of Birdoswald, near Gilsland. The party, who numbered nearly two hundred, were taken over the camp by the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, who explained its most interesting features. From Birdoswald the excursionists proceeded by road to Lanercost Priory. The architectural features of the building were pointed out by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, whose remarks were supplemented by a short address by Mr. Micklithwaite and Mr. Tucker, the Somerset Herald. From Lanercost the party walked to Naworth Castle, the Cumberland seat of the Howards, and the residence of Lord William Howard, the "Belted Will" of Border history. Mr. George Howard was, to his great regret, unavoidably absent; but the visitors were received with as much hospitality as the rules of the Institute would permit. In the evening the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle gave a conversazione in the Fratery of the Cathedral, to which all the members of the Institute were invited. On Saturday Hexham was the scene of the society's explorations, with the ruins of Borcovicus and Cilurnum, on the Roman Wall.

The city of Carlisle must be noticed, where the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Harvey Goodwin, as local President of this year's meeting of the Institute, did the honours of reception, and assisted the visitors to inspect and study the historical and topographical features of the neighbourhood. It is three hundred miles from London, and ten from the boundary of Scotland. Carlisle has of late years, by the railway traffic between England and Scotland, and by the increase of trade and manufactures, undergone very great changes; but the old romantic dignity of its name, renowned in border ballad and story, has not yet been wholly effaced by the commonplace bustle of a modern provincial town. Its situation, on a fair rising ground overlooking the vale of the Eden near the head of the Solway Frith, will always be inviting and agreeable. As the Luguballum or Luguvallum of the Romans, a fortress built on the site of an earlier Celtic stronghold, its military importance was recognised from the first. The Saxon King of Northumberland, in the seventh century, bestowed it on St. Cuthbert's episcopal See, but it became a separate Bishopric in Norman times. King William Rufus built the Castle, the city being restored under his reign after long desolation from the ravages of Danish and Irish pirates. The Cathedral, of Norman construction, with the foundation of a Priory of Augustinian monks, by King Henry I., gave to Carlisle a certain ecclesiastical importance. But the frequent wars between England and Scotland, during the Plantagenet reigns, filled the history of this city with repeated tales of battle, siege, and fierce reprisals. Though it never fell under the Scottish dominion, it was stormed and sacked again and again. Edward I., in his last expedition to invade Scotland, in 1307, collected a great army here and convened a Parliament, which was attended by seventy-eight earls and barons, ten bishops, sixty abbots, eight priors, and some elected burgesses and knights of shires. The old town fortifications, not now in existence, had three gates; the English Gate to the south, with towers erected by Henry VIII., called the Citadel; the Irish Gate to the north-west, on the road to Wigton; and the Scotch Gate to the north, in the street now called Rickergate. A piece of the west wall still remains, next the Deanery, above the small river Caldew, which flows into the Eden. The city gates were often garnished with the heads of decapitated Scottish warriors and moss-troopers, in the beautiful age of chivalry, when homicide and cattle-stealing were a country gentleman's chief employments. This is why it was called "Merry Carlisle" in the Border Minstrelsy; and the romantic tradition was so fondly cherished here, even after the Tudor and the Stuart reigns, that Cavaliers and Jacobites found special favour in Carlisle. It held out six months for Charles I., the besieged townfolk being almost starved to death. A century later, it welcomed Prince Charles Stuart with his Scotch pipers and Highlanders, but the Duke of Cumberland soon drove him back. Carlisle, therefore, in spite of its smoky factory chimneys, has reminiscences that may be endeared to believing readers of the Waverley Novels. The Castle was for two months the prison of Mary Queen of Scots; and if Fergus M'Ivor was not confined and hanged in this place, Macdonald of Keppoch was. The wiser canny Scotchmen of the present day come here to manufacture cottons and ginghams, or else to sell their moorland cattle to the English dealers for the London market. In this connection, we may notice the Assize Courts, on the site of the Citadel, which have superseded, for the county of Cumberland, "Belted Will Howard's" summary jurisdiction as Warden of the West Marches. Life on the Border, in short, is far more peaceable and comfortable than it used to be in the olden time. The Cathedral of Carlisle was particularly described in our Journal a few months ago, when we published an Engraving of it, from the drawing by Mr. S. Read, who has delineated almost every Cathedral in Great Britain.

The neighbourhood of Penrith, within less than twenty miles of Carlisle to the south, on the border of Westmorland, has been referred to as presenting several objects of interest to the archaeological visitors. Across the small river Eamont, near Yanwath and Brougham Castle, are two circular inclosures of stones called Mayborough and King Arthur's Round Table, which may possibly have been constructed by the primitive Celtic people of Cumbria, or Strathclyde, either for a temple of heathen rites, or for a court of justice or place of council. Again, in the neighbourhood of Kirkoswald, which is

eight miles from Penrith, beyond Edenhall (the mansion possessing that mystic goblet of crystal called the "Luck") there is a circle of Druidical stones bearing some resemblance to Stonehenge. "Long Meg and her Daughters" are sixty-seven in number—though rustic superstition declares that no human skill can ever count them precisely, and that they are a company of witches transformed to stone by the prayer of St. Oswald or another Saint. The largest, standing outside the circle, is 18 ft. high, 15 ft. in circumference, and weighs above sixteen tons. The wonder here, as at Stonehenge, is how these huge stones were brought together; some are of granite, some of limestone, others of greenstone, rocks not found elsewhere in this part of the country. It is, as Lord Dundreary said when he saw it, "one of those things no fellow can understand." Kirkoswald Castle, with its square Norman tower, dungeon and moat, presents no such difficult problem. It once belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville, one of the murderers of Archbishop Thomas à Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. The church of this village or little town is peculiar in having its belfry tower quite detached and erected upon higher ground, from which the bells can send their sound to a greater distance; another peculiarity is that of its having a rivulet beneath the pavement of the aisle, issuing outside below the west window. There are monuments and memorial windows of the Featherstonhaugh, Dacre, and Musgrave families in Kirkoswald Church. A Nunnery, on the banks of the Craglin, founded in Norman times, has left few architectural remains, but the site has its own picturesque attractions.

The Roman Wall, of which there are excellent specimens at Birdoswald, near Gilsland, and at Housesteads, near Haltwhistle, in Northumberland, is one of the grandest examples of ancient Imperial power, and of the art of military fortification in antiquity, that can be found in any country of Europe. Let us remember that Britain was, to the Roman Empire, much the same as part of South Africa or New Zealand is to the British Empire, or rather like what those remote provinces were some forty years ago, when their wild districts were chiefly inhabited by Kaffirs or Maories, without a large colonial English population. We may feel astonished that Rome could, then put forth such prodigious force at the extremity of this country, maintain such garrisons of regular troops, and construct, in the most perfect style, such vast and costly works of permanent defence.

No modern artificial barrier across a considerable breadth of territory is to be compared with that which was built, of durable stone masonry, with its line of capacious forts and intervening watch-towers, either by the Emperor Hadrian, who came here about A.D. 120, or by the Emperor Severus, eighty or ninety years later. There is some doubt, indeed, respecting the date of this wonderful structure. Nearly parallel with the stone wall, on the south side of it, was a vallum or earthen rampart, which was apparently triple, with a fosse or moat; and it has been the opinion of some antiquaries that this only was the work of Hadrian, and that the stone wall, and the towers and fortress-barracks, were erected at a later period. It is probable, in our judgment, that the original line of rampart was traced by Agricola, the conqueror of North Britain, forty years before the visit of Hadrian to this country; and that it was similar to that which Agricola constructed across the narrow part of Caledonia, from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth.

The Wall of Severus, as we should prefer to name it in describing the finished work, extended seventy-five miles nearly in a straight line, over hill and hollow and moorland glen, from Bowness, on the shore of the Solway, to Segedunum, the place now called Wallsend, near the mouth of the Tyne—that is, from the inlet of the Irish Sea to the coast of the German Ocean. Many miles of its length, in the middle part, still remain unbroken, though not of its original height; and the ruins of several of its fortresses or military towns and permanent barracks may still be inspected. The wall is of strong masonry, having both its faces composed of roughly-cut stones, every stone of wedge-like shape, most firmly cemented together; but the interior space is filled up with stone rubble. The average thickness of the wall is 8 ft., varying from 6 ft. to 10 ft. The uniform height seems to have been 14 ft., to the summit of the wall itself, along which there was a continuous path for sentinels to walk upon; but the side parapets, 4 ft. high, made a total elevation of 18 ft. At exact intervals of one Roman mile, built against the south face of the wall, were quadrangular forts, each lodging a hundred soldiers, with their centurion and other officers, who had separate dwellings and a guard-room. Between these mile-station forts was a series of turrets, about 300 yards apart, occupied as watch-towers by small parties on sentinel duty, within sight and call of each other. But this was not all; at every stage of four or five miles, an hour's quick march from east to west, there was a complete fortress—a town laid out with perfect regularity in a square or oblong form, with paved narrow streets, with as many small houses as would accommodate half a legion, and with a Praetorium, temples, and perhaps a theatre; in short a perfect little military city, inclosed by massive double walls and gates. There were seventeen or eighteen of these Castra Stativa, or permanent camps, which would now be termed simply fortresses, on the line of the Great Wall; besides four or five others on the military road, which ran from Pons Aelii (our Newcastle) up the valley of the Tyne, and on westward to Luguvallum (Carlisle). The ruins of two such places, Amboglanna, at Birdoswald, and Borcovicus, at Housesteads, are shown among our Illustrations.

We regard these, all things considered, as proofs of Roman greatness not a whit inferior to the Coliseum at Rome, or the Palace of the Caesars; because it is comparatively an easy thing to expend vast sums of money upon the edifices of an Imperial metropolis. The fact to be observed is that here, at the farthest limit of her Empire, to garrison this particular line of defence against the Picts or other wild Caledonians, Rome was able to maintain a regular force that could never be less than 30,000 soldiers; and that she continued to do so for more than two centuries. The Notitia Imperii Romani, an official document written at the beginning of the fifth century, sets forth not only the names of all these stations, Segedunum, Pons Aelii, Condercum, Vindobala, Hunnum, Cilurnum, Procolitia, Aesica, Borcovicus, Magna, Vindolana, Amboglanna, and others less easily identified; but also the names of the legions, or detachments of legions, by which they were actually garrisoned at that time. Many of the soldiers were drawn from the Roman Provinces of Asia and Africa; not many from Italy or Gaul. They married the native women of Britain, and spent their whole lives, probably, in garrison service here, their wives and children living in villages of huts outside the walls of the forts.

This view of the Roman military system, and the distribution and condition of the troops, gives much interest to our Sketches of Birdoswald and Housesteads. At the first-named place, we learn from the "Notitia," a legion of Dacian soldiers, from the Lower Danube, occupied the fortress of Amboglanna. Its area is about five acres and a half; the west and south walls remain, of good stone, 7 ft. or 8 ft. thick, and the eastern gateway, but without its arch, is also standing; there are remains of a guardhouse and other

buildings. The fortress is detached from the Great Wall, but quite near it, and seems to have had a gate at each of the four sides. Some broken altars, and memorial tablets, and fragments of statuary, found at Birdoswald, are preserved in the grounds of a neighbouring house. The same care has been taken by Mr. Clayton, at Walwick Chesters Park, Chollerford, of the relics found at Cilurnum and Borcovicus; while others are kept safe in the Museum at Newcastle, thanks to the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce.

The view of Borcovicus, which the country folk call Housesteads, is even more surprising than that of Amboglanna. It is in a very desolate situation on the wild moorland, often broken with huge crags and crests of rock and with streams that form large pools or lakes, above the vale of the Tyne from Hexham to Haltwhistle. Only the barrenness of the ground has saved this central portion of the old Roman line of fortification from being carried off, like the eastern and western parts, to build farmhouses, cottages, barns, and fences, or to furnish the materials of hamlets and villages inhabited by English rural folk. These upland tracts are fit only for the pasture of sheep and cattle. So Borcovicus is allowed to remain, because nobody wants its stones within a certain distance.

The tourist who has not seen Pompeii and Herculaneum may doubtless feel much the same kind of impression in standing here amidst the ruins of an entire Roman town, probably of 5000 inhabitants, all told; for here were found many sculptured fragments of a decorative character, bases of columns, pedestals, fallen capitals, and the like, showing that the town had a stately aspect. Though it is considered that Cilurnum, in Chesters Park, was a place of superior dignity and luxury, with yet higher architectural pretensions, the loneliness of Borcovicus is more affecting. The town was built in a square, not quite so large as Amboglanna, with four massive walls, which were not less than 10 ft. high, and a gateway in the middle of each side wall. Two paved streets, from east to west and from north to south, intersected each other in the centre; the marks of chariot-wheels may be seen in the pavement. The hall of the governor or commander is to be distinguished among the other houses, of which only the lower walls or foundations remain. Outside the quadrangular inclosure, on the ground sloping southward, there seem to have been terraced gardens; and here, perhaps, were the residences of the wives and families of the military men, as in the cantonments of our Indian stations. What a field is opened for historical romance in the contemplation of this deserted abode of Roman army life in Britain!

#### OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

##### THE MOORS.

In the wild desolation of our moorlands and upland wastes there is such sublimity of scenery, and among those billows of rolling heather such a boundless sense of freedom, that we feel in their very loneliness a fascination irresistible as the torrents which sweep their mountain sides. How cool and refreshing, in this sultry month of August, is the breath of the mountain breeze as it steals through glen and gorge and over the fragrant hills—those hills which are now one mass of purple glory—

The hills, where the heather-cock springs  
From his nest in the bracken, with dew on his wings!

It seems like an insult, now that the fateful Twelfth has dawned, to include the grouse among our feathered friends. And yet what would the moorlands be without this splendid bird of the heather, whose mottled plumage seems part and parcel of the heather itself. His whirring flight is as inseparable from the moorlands as the loud whistle of the curlew or the breezy cry of the plover: indeed, much more so, for when the cold of winter has driven the curlew and the plover to the seashore, and when the other moorland birds have either migrated to the warmer lowlands and pastures, or left the country altogether, the red grouse remains still faithful to his native heather. He is, *par excellence*, the bird of the moors. For size and brilliancy of plumage he must yield the palm to his cousin the blackcock. But the latter, in England at least, is comparatively rare, and, instead of frequenting the higher heath lands like the red grouse, resorts to the lower parts of hills and valleys, where there is water, and where there is woodland as well as heather.

On the lower heath lands, near marshy swamps where dense masses of bulrush and waterflags raise their heads upon a sea of hopeless desolation, we are sure to meet with the beautiful lapwing, or green plover—better known, perhaps, as the “peewit,” from its peculiar cry. But it is its easy buoyant flight that most arrests our attention. In the nesting season especially its gyrations in the air are interesting and pleasing in the extreme. Soaring without an effort, it suddenly flaps its wings, and, wheeling round and round, tumbling, tossing, twisting, darting, reeling, it utters incessantly its well-known cry, endeavouring by every wile inventive love can think of to lure us from its nest. The golden plover is another bird we are sure to meet with in the boggy places on our hills and moorlands, and is almost as interesting as the lapwing in its aerial devices to draw us away from its young. In the autumn both the golden plover and the peewit collect into large flocks, and as winter advances retire southward and to the seacoast. In the same haunts that we find the plovers, and among the pools and tarns of our hills and moorlands, we shall scarcely fail to come across the water-rail and moor-hen, the coot and the common snipe.

But we must leave these marshy wildernesses, where reels and tumbles in mid-air the pretty peewit, where from the margins of reedy pools rise up on rapid wing the snipe and whistling curlew. These are not our moorlands proper. Let us ascend to the dry upland wastes, and we shall find in the haunts of the wild red grouse some smaller birds than those we have alluded to.

There are few more interesting birds than three little creatures, of the redbreast kind, which are sure to claim our attention in our rambles amongst the heather—the chats. Merry, active, restless, trustful, they are most engaging little things. The colouring, too, of their plumage is very attractive, especially the stonechat's, whose rich orange-chestnut breast, black head, and sprinklings of snowy white, make him a conspicuous object as he flits to and fro amongst the heather and the gorse, and on the loose stones and boulders, “fragments of an earlier world.” The vivacious little whinchat, so often seen perched on the top of the gorse or “whin” bushes, is a trifle smaller than the stonechat. The plumage of this dainty creature is also very pleasing to the eye; the upper parts are mottled with light and dark brown, the under parts being of a pale buff tint. The largest of the chats, the wheatear, has also distinctive markings—the back is a bluish grey, the wings black, and the breast and under parts a pale yellowish brown merging into white towards the tail. Unfortunately for the wheatear, gastronomists hold it in high repute. It is the English ortolan; and when the autumn migration sets in, and the wheatears, fat and in good condition, having winged their

way from our northern moors to the downs of Surrey and Kent, are congregating for their long final flight, large numbers are trapped for the London markets. The whinchat, too, is a migratory species. But the little stonechat never leaves us, only shifting its quarters in severe weather to more sheltered situations.

Several of the finch family make a home for themselves in our upland wilds. The mountain linnet, closely allied to the common species but more slender in form, is oftener seen on the mountains of Scotland than amongst our English heather: still it is one of the birds of the moor. It is the “heather linnet” of the north, and the “twite” of England. The common linnet, too, whose soft sweet notes betray it into many a snare, and the redpole, may often be seen on the outskirts of the heath lands, especially where there are gorse coverts. And the lovely goldfinch, though not strictly speaking a moorland bird, may frequently be met with, chasing the white thistledown that is borne on the wings of the wind, far up the hill-sides. And one of our titlarks, the soberly-clad little meadow-pipit, chooses far more frequently the moorland solitudes for its summer haunts than, as its name would imply, the rich pastures of the cultivated districts.

In the wildest of our wild purple wastes, on the rugged side of some lonely glen or deep ravine, awed by the stillness reigning all around, and musing, perchance, on his own nothingness, how often has the solitary rambler been startled by the loud and defiant call-notes of the ring-ouzel! The noble bearing of this bird harmonizes well with his romantic surroundings, as does also the song he whistles forth in the love season from his nest on the ledge of some hoary rock—a song which, though at times sweet and almost plaintive, is desultory and wild. His alarm-note is not unlike that of the blackbird, a bird, too, which he somewhat resembles; but his plumage, though black, is not so black as the sable chorister of our shrubberies, and he has a broad white crescent across the upper part of his breast. He belongs to the thrush family, and is often called the moor or mountain blackbird. The Peak of Derbyshire is a favourite breeding-place, but he is common enough on most of the high moorlands of our northern counties, and on Dartmoor, in Devonshire.

The bird we have just mentioned is not the only member of the thrush family that delights in heathery solitudes. On the banks of the moorland streams that come tumbling down over their rocky beds from the high hills above, the dipper, or water-ouzel, is sure to be met with; which quaint little creature, though classed among the thrushes, does not at all resemble, either in appearance or in habits, our sweet-voiced thrush. His short apology for a tail makes us think for a moment of the wren; but he is considerably larger, and prettily marked, his snowy throat and breast contrasting very effectively with the rich brown of his other plumage. And such an engaging little fellow, too! See him perched mid-stream on some moss-laden stone, jerking his short tail, crouching as is his wont—his head thrown back, and showing us his snow-white breast—diving into the clear water, and running along the bed of the stream—emerging and alighting on some fresh vantage ground—diving, swimming, fishing, flying: he is incessantly at something or other! This active, lively little creature is strongly attached to his own special haunt; when the heather's purple flowers are withering, and the bracken and the mountain fern are donning their brown autumnal hues, the ring-ouzel deserts us for the sunny shores of Africa; but the little water-ouzel still keeps to his upland wilds. In the depth of winter we find him still fondly clinging to his mountain stream, even though those mid-stream rocks and stones he loves to fish from are encased with dripping icicles.

Other birds there are upon whom the “power of the hills” is strong. But those we have briefly mentioned are the ones most frequently met with; to whom the breezes that play among the bracken and the ling are sweeter far than the softest of lowland zephyrs, who find amongst the chaotic confusion of boulders and rocky eminences a resting-place for the sole of the foot more soothed than any forest bough, and who, if they must have a tree to fly into, infinitely prefer the birch and the mountain ash and the groves of larch and pine to the stately oak or elm. The brambles and the whortleberries, the whin bushes and the yellow broom, the sweet gale and the delicate little blue harebells which twine their slender stalks in and out amongst the bracken, have charms more sweet to them than any flower that blooms in woodland or tangled hedge-row.

W. OAK RHIND.

##### ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Kent Archaeological Society have been holding their twenty-first annual meeting, the principal places of interest visited being Leeds (Kent), Lenham, and Battle Hull. The report of the secretary, the Rev. Canon Scott Robinson, showed that during the past year the society has voted several sums of money towards the exploration of the remains of the Roman Villa at Wingham, recently discovered by Mr. Dowker, and Langdon Abbey, near Dover, an ancient monastery colonised by French monks, and suppressed in the sixteenth century. In view of the additions which it is proposed to make to the Constable's Gate at Dover Castle, the society have been in communication with the War Department with the object of preserving its ancient features, and have received a reply from the Minister of War expressing a desire to co-operate with the society.

Under the presidency of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the members of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society last week held a three-days' meeting in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury. The proceedings ended with excursions. Amongst those who took part in the discussions were Earl Nelson, Canon Jackson, the Rev. Canon Jones, and the Rev. T. A. Preston. The society made some successful explorations. At Avebury have been discovered some large “sarsen” stones, buried beneath the turf of a meadow, sixteen belonging to the outer circle, and two to the northern temple. At Winterborne five stones above ground have been reinforced by the discovery of nine others buried beneath the surface. At Overton Hill a fine skeleton and a rude urn, now in the society's museum, were exhumed in February.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, presiding at the Archaeological Society's meeting at Malmesbury last week, gave the opening address on the origin and history of Wilts as a county from the time when it was an old Saxon under-kingdom.

At the School Board for London on the 3rd inst. two blind children, a boy and girl, who had won the Gardner's Trust Scholarship, were introduced and congratulated by the chairman. Prizes were also awarded to fourteen girls for their proficiency in animal physiology. The prizes were the gift of the National Health Society, and consisted of sums of money. A proposition by Miss Taylor as to the remission of fees was discussed, and was eventually got rid of by means of the previous question. An inspector in drawing was appointed for one year at a salary of £200 per annum. The board adjourned till Oct. 12 next.

#### EXHIBITIONS OF DECORATIVE ART.

The innumerable arts that contribute to the embellishment of our homes—without pretending to reach, though they sometimes merge into fine art—are at length receiving among us some of the recognition they have long enjoyed on the Continent. Facilities for public exhibition, such as the painter and sculptor have long enjoyed, are being provided for the decorative artist and art-workman; and, in some cases, the productions of both fine and decorative art are displayed together, as they should be, seeing that they have a similar purpose and a common destination, and as they were in the great epochs of art. The lead in this direction, in the most comprehensive sense, was taken with the Decorative Art Exhibition, at the European Galleries, in Bond-street. This has been supported, though with more limited aims, by the Art Furnishers' Alliance, in the same street; by special exhibitions of china and tapestry painting at Messrs. Howell and James's (already noticed); and recently by a display of art-furniture, &c., collocated with pictures at the Suffolk-street Galleries. We propose to glance at the interesting contents of two or three of these galleries.

We have already reviewed the more remarkable of the pictures and sculpture at the spacious European Galleries. It is to be regretted that comparatively few English designers of mark have been brought to light by an exhibition projected primarily for their benefit. However, among the designs is one for a piano-case, carried out by Mr. Fox for Mr. Alma Tadema, which is probably the most original work of the kind that has been executed. Photography in some of its decorative applications is illustrated by the Imperial Photographic Company of Baker-street, and a lifesize bust-portrait, exhibited by this company, of our genial and esteemed contributor Mr. Sala, is an admirable example of coloured photography. The numerous pictorial and ornamental paintings on porcelain and pottery (including two noble plates by Mr. Moody, the head of the decorative department at the South Kensington National School) and on screens, tapestry, and other panels, &c., attain a very respectable level of merit. A floral painted screen by Miss Spooner, another by Mr. Stoney, and one with peacocks, especially deserve mention. The tiles exhibited by Messrs. Maw, Page Turner, Day, Kelly, Millar and Little, and others, are excellent. There is some very fine carving in a cabinet and cartel by Gueret, of Paris, and in two cabinets copied from ancient examples in French museums. A very elaborately carved suite of Chinese furniture, consisting of a bedstead, cabinets, coignes, table, &c., the whole most ingeniously mortised together without screws or nails, is one of the most curious attractions of the exhibition—to say nothing of a varied collection of Japanese and Indian productions. Among the wall decorations shown are richly decorated “Lin-crusta Walton”—so valuable for its durability, and as being damp-proof—and beautiful papers by Messrs. Jeffrey and Co. and Woollans, as also French and Japanese papers. Art curtains likewise form a feature of the display, and some are of charming design or novel material. There are other novelties not readily to be found, at least united, elsewhere. Of these we may name enamelled glass from ancient examples, the Limoges enamels of various subjects and applications, the Palissy ware (honestly signed by their producer, M. Puhl, to prevent their being passed off as original works by Bernard himself), Italian majolica by the Marchese Ginori; Henri II. ware (the secret of which was discovered a few years back); Capo di Monte china; repoussé metal-work by Årens of Antwerp, and a very hard German stoneware, handsomely decorated in various ways, exhibited by the Keramic Goods Company. The colours in this ware, as shown in broken samples, are actually inlaid, and therefore more durable, than in similar English manufactures. The arts of house decoration and furnishing are, in short, illustrated from widely different sources; and for the agency in these matters which the Direction of the galleries undertakes, it should, from its extensive relations with designers, decorators, and manufacturers, be in the best position to carry out. The contents of the exhibition are, we understand, to be changed at comparatively short intervals, but in detail, so as to allow of the galleries being kept open continuously. The exhibition is calculated to remove some of our insular prejudices in taste; and certainly deserves the success which it seems to have attained.

There is also a goodly show of art-furniture and decorative or ornamental accessories thereto in the handsome rooms of the Art Furnishers' Alliance. Less comprehensive than the preceding, the works and objects here shown, except the many examples of Oriental art, are mostly by English manufacturers, and present characteristics of design with which we have been made more or less familiar in recent years. There is, apparently, a frequent preference in the selection for the quaint and primitive, and for Anglicised Japanese and other Oriental forms and colours. The so-called Early English is clung to; decorative art is dissociated from Fine Art, and the influence of the historic Continental styles is scarcely perceptible. There are two or three comparatively new kinds of pottery, particularly that of Linthorpe. The shapes of this pottery are mostly derived from the East; it is richly glazed, and parti-coloured in generally low-toned hues. The objection is that its decorative function is limited; some of its hues would often be more appropriate as a background to the more cheerful, purer, and, therefore, more “precious” colours requisite as points or foci of decoration. A series of wall decorations is still more novel. In these considerable ingenuity is shown in getting good effect, with simple stencilled patterns and painted dados, from the tones of ordinary brown paper, sugar paper, soap paper, and other cheap materials; but that such decoration and materials is “likely to effect a revolution in the internal decorations of our homes” is hardly probable.

The extensive display of art-furniture and its countless adjuncts made in the Suffolk-street galleries, in connection with pictures left from the preceding exhibition, was (for it is now closed) highly creditable to the neighbouring firm of Hampton and Sons, and the auxiliary help they called in. Some of the designs for mantelpieces, and over-mantels and cabinets, struck us as perfectly correct in, or acceptable modifications of, their several styles, and there was a pretty fancy of a shell-shaped chair. No attempt was made to dogmatise, so to speak, in matters of taste, for the firm simply caters for the popular demands. But for this reason—as revealing the current taste—we confess we were pleased by seeing the Adam style in growing vogue; and still more, at noting a tendency to the Renaissance. Fashions change in furniture as in dress; and let us hope that much done in recent years in “Early English” and “Queen Anne,” may eventually prove that we have *reculer pour mieux sauter*.

Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Cave had before them on the 3rd inst. the cases of two solicitors, one of whom had borrowed £250 of a legacy which he had received for a client and had failed to repay the money. He was suspended for three years. The second, who is struck off the rolls, had applied to his own use £785 intrusted to him by a client to complete the purchase of some house property.



1. Market Place, Carlisle.  
10. Draulic Stone at Mayborough, Penrith.

2. View of Carlisle.  
11. Eastern Gateway in the Roman Camp at Birdoswald.

3. Assize Courts, Carlisle.

4. Carlisle Castle.  
5. Castle Gate, Carlisle.

6. Old Church of Kirkoswald.  
12. Figure found at the Roman Camp, Birdoswald.

7. Kirkoswald Castle.  
13. "Long Meg and her daughters."

8. A Corner of the Roman Camp, Birdoswald.  
14. Roman fragments at Birdoswald.

## THE CHARITY OF MEN OF LETTERS.

Money has a special value for men who have to coin it by the exercise of brain power. To the ordinary man of letters, unblest with the rare gifts of genius, the profession of literature is severely laborious and comparatively unremunerative. To be successful, he must be full of intellectual if not of physical vitality, and able while he writes to keep care at a distance; and he has to do this in the solitude of his library, without the relief which intercourse with other minds affords. Old Burton tells us that there is no exercise so good for melancholy as that of study; but he never counsels the melancholy man to gain a living by brain work, and is, indeed, careful to advise him "not to overstretch his wits and make a skeleton of himself." We scarcely know a sadder story than that told by the elder Disraeli of the calamities of authors, and since that book was written how many a tale equally painful and impressive might be added to the long list of literary failures. It must be admitted, of course, that failure in this profession, as in others, is often due to improvidence, and to the want of that persistent resolution and steady work without which no man, however brilliant his abilities, can hope to gain a living. The literary Bohemian, who lives without forethought, must suffer, and deserves to suffer, and much of the pity felt for erratic men of genius who think themselves superior to the laws that govern human life is pity thrown away.

The failings of poets and of literary workers has supplied a fruitful theme to the moralist; nor is this to be wondered at, for we all know how pleasant it is to be virtuous in print. Yet the moralist who is eager to point out that men of superb genius are as frail as the Smiths and Robins of ordinary life—a fact not to be contested—should be reminded that if literary heroes may be credited with plenty of faults, they not unfrequently exhibit heroic virtues. Nothing, for example, is more remarkable than the generosity exercised by men whose capacity for charity has been generally gained at the cost of the severest trial. The last century and the present will supply us with some fine examples of a liberality which is far from being confined to money-giving.

Foremost among the Queen Anne men stands the figure of Dean Swift, a man whose character is a contradiction and an enigma. To judge from "Gulliver's Travels," the Dean despised the race to which he belonged. In his estimate of mankind he was a pessimist. But Swift, with all his faults, had a heart open as day to charity, and what he did was done effectively and without ostentation. The politician, who may be said for a time to have ruled the statesmen who ruled the country, although unable to obtain advancement himself, was often successful in securing that of others, and many a man struggling in the deep waters of poverty was helped to land by Swift. Pope, the first poet of the day, cared more for money than his friend. In some ways he was penurious, and Swift laughed at him for his petty economies. But Pope, who earned the means of living at his Twickenham Villa by translating Homer, was, to say the least, more charitable with his purse than with his pen, and, to use the words of Johnson, his love of money "was eagerness to gain, not solicitude to keep it." His generosity to Savage, a man who repaid his best friends with ingratitude, is a noble feature in the character of Pope. Savage, a Bohemian of the worst type, lives in the biography written by Dr. Johnson, whose name reminds us of a life in which the quality of mercy was not strained. No man of letters ever suffered more from poverty and neglect than Johnson in the prime of manhood, no one ever showed in his old age a larger and more self-denying charity. Oppressed himself with melancholy and with physical disease, he never forgot the woes of others; and it may be said of Johnson with as much truth as of the poor surgeon his lines immortalise that he was

Of every friendless name the friend.

"He loved the poor," said Mrs. Thrale, "as I never yet saw any one else do;" and under his roof in Bolt-court lived an incongruous family of dependents, whose sole claim upon the Doctor's thought and purse was the claim of want. Johnson was a poor man to the last, but the larger portion of his small income was spent in charity. "Very feeling people," he said once, "pay you by feeling." Johnson paid his poorer brethren in more sterling coin. He was indeed a true Samaritan; and, rough as he was sometimes to others, was never without sympathy for the suffering and the erring. No man, however, is perfect, and, unfortunately, he lived before Archbishop Whately, and gave money to beggars. Oliver Goldsmith did the same, and was, it is to be feared, more charitable than wise. He did not understand political economy, and was sometimes generous with borrowed money—but what man ever had a heart more tender?—and when he died "on the stairs of his apartments there was the lamentations of the old and infirm, and the sobbing of women, poor objects of his charity, to whom he had never turned a deaf ear, even when struggling himself with poverty." When Goldsmith died, Burke, who loved him well, burst into tears, for there was between these two great Irishmen the sympathy of affection as well as of intellect. We do not know Burke so intimately as we know Johnson, but we do know that his massive strength of intellect and his noble eloquence were gifts not more conspicuous than his fine disinterestedness and abounding charity. Burke, be it remembered, was a man of letters as well as a statesman, and how he ministered to a brother of the craft may be read in the Life of the poet Crabbe. It is a beautiful story, too long to recite, and, wonderful though it be, affords but one instance among many of Burke's large-heartedness. He died three years before the close of the century, when some of the poets and men of letters who made the early years of the present age so famous were giving the first indications of their future fame.

There was a young bookseller living at Bristol between the years 1791 and 1798 who was also a small poet. Probably no reader in our day is acquainted with the "Fall of Cambria," a poem in twenty-four books, or with "Alfred," which managed somehow to reach a third edition. As an author Joseph Cottle is forgotten; but his memory as a man deserves to live. He was the Don Quixote of publishers, and befriended Coleridge and Southey so nobly that English literature owes to him a debt which, in consequence perhaps of the good man's foibles, has been as yet paid somewhat grudgingly. No wonder that Coleridge wrote to him as "my ever dear Cottle;" no wonder that Southey clasped with warm affection the hand that had been extended to him at the most critical juncture of his life. It is pleasant to know that the poet who had received thus freely, was himself one of the most generous of givers. Southey, who never had a debt, was always poor; but his readiness to help others knew no stint, and if he could not help with gold he did so with hard work. There never was a finer example of persistent charity, bestowed not by a man who lived at ease, but by an author who was forced day by day to drudge at task work when he would so gladly have devoted himself to higher studies. Southey has his reward. We decline to read his epics, but we love and honour the man who, above all others in our century, has ennobled the profession of literature; and whose heroism, as has been well said, is such as conquerors might envy.

Our topic is too rich and varied for the space at our disposal.

Were it possible, how many illustrations of the priceless virtue of charity might be taken from the life of Scott, as well as from that of men whose deeds in the field of literature have been far less notable. There was a time, by-the-way, in Scott's early manhood when he was flattered by the notice of Lewis, the once famous author of "The Monk." As a writer, the man was contemptible enough, but, as Mrs. Oliphant reminds us, many delightful stories are told of his kindness and beneficence. And they were not merely the easy acts of a man of wealth. He had slaves in Jamaica, and thought no more harm of owning such property than John Newton or Whitefield did before him. But Monk Lewis, as he was called, did his utmost to help the negroes, whom he could not bear to hear calling themselves his slaves, and owed his death to the sense of duty that led him to care for their interests. None of us are likely to waste our time in reading "The Monk" or the "Bravo of Venice;" and, in spite of Coleridge's prophecy that the book would live, few, probably, are acquainted with his "Jamaica Journal." But the good traits of Lewis's character deserve to be remembered. So true is it that

The actions of the just  
Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust. . . . J. D.

## MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

## SECOND NOTICE.

The first paper in *Blackwood* is a temperate protest from an officer of the old school against merely theoretical reform in the army, carried out in disregard of military opinion and sentiment. The objections thus raised affect the manner rather than the substance of recent changes, and, from this point of view, deserve much consideration. A political article on the Egyptian difficulty is for once free from the charge of seeking to make political capital at the expense of the Government. "Some Glimpses of the Prehistoric Hebrides" record a remarkable archaeological discovery. The great gale of Dec. 28, 1879, by displacing a portion of the sand hills on the island of Coll, brought to light long-buried "Kitchen-middings," containing, besides rude stone implements and split bones, beautiful bronze ornaments, and flints which must have been brought from a considerable distance by canoes. We see no sufficient reason for ascribing the enormous antiquity to these objects for which the writer contends. There are also some lively stanzas on modern Rome, apparently from the pen of a well-known classical scholar; a pleasant review of Mozley's memoirs of Oriel; and a weird uncanny tale entitled "Reminiscence of a March."

*Fraser* has some important papers on subjects of national importance. Miss Simcox calls for a larger infusion of the old philanthropic enthusiasm into the co-operative movement; Mr. Conder charges the railway companies with driving trade from the interior of the country to the seacoast by their hostility to water-carriage; Mr. A. J. Wilson criticises Sir J. Strachey's optimistic views of Indian finance in an essay full of controversial passion, but almost as barren of practical suggestion as Mr. Karl Blind's "Recollections about Garibaldi"; are of personal reminiscence. Neither have Miss Helen Zimmern's "Three Trips to Tartarus" been made in person, but they record in a lively fashion the experience of three Greeks who professed to have travelled thither at different periods under the Lower Empire.

The *Century* has two beautifully illustrated papers, strongly contrasting in subject, though both are English. "The Borderlands of Surrey" gives charming glimpses of the exquisite country on the boundaries of South-west Surrey and Sussex; while "Some English artists and their studios" affords glimpses of interiors where wealth and taste have combined in the service of luxury and the picturesque. The stories are good, especially the continuation of Mr. Howells's "Modern Instance;" and there is considerable humour in "The Lambs," a burlesque upon the wild speculation of the New York Stock Exchange.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has an excellent account of Alexandria, by Mr. Gordon Cumming; a paper on the Celtic element in the population of the West of England, by Mr. Grant Allen, who seems to be gradually finding a *modus vivendi* with the rival school of ethnologists; and cordial, not wholly indiscriminating, but certainly over-enthusiastic praise of Charles Reade's novels from the pen of Mr. Walter Besant. The same pen, together with the late Mr. Rice's, supplies the most attractive pages to this month's *Belgravian* in the continuation of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." "Heart and Science" is also a good story, seasoned with lively satire. Mrs. Macquoid's description of Yorkshire scenery and tradition has progressed to York itself, which is very pleasantly described and prettily illustrated. The best papers in *Time* are the continuation of Mr. Prece's "Age of Electricity" and an historical sketch of the development of the game of cricket, with a quaint engraved representation of cricketing in 1743. The *Month* attacks Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophy, protests against Dr. Littledale's article on the Jesuits in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and reviews Mr. Mozley's Reminiscences in an unfriendly spirit.

We have also to acknowledge Tinsley, *The Argosy*, Colburn's New Monthly, *Modern Thought*, *The Theatre*.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous periodicals include—*The Magazine of Art*, *Picturesque Europe*, *the Family Magazine*, *Little Folks*, *Universal History*, *Gleanings from Popular Authors*, *Picturesque America*, *British Ballads*, *Old and New London*, *Old and New Edinburgh*, *Science for All*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Royal Shakspere*, *Leopold Shakspere*, and *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—*Art and Letters*, *Men of Mark*, *The Portfolio*, *Army and Navy Magazine*, *Across Country*, *St. James's*, *Churchman*, *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, *Pathways of Palestine*, *St. Nicholas*, *Irish Monthly*, *Universal Instructor*, *Burlington*, *Science Gossip*, *Argosy*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Celebrities of the Day*, *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Journal of Forestry*, *Antiquary*, *Bibliographer*, *Fashion Books*—*Le Moniteur de la Mode*, *Ladies' Gazette*, *World of Fashion*, *Le Follet*, *Ladies' Treasury*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*; and monthly parts of *Chambers's Journal*, *All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Harper's Young People*, *Knowledge* (a most valuable publication, of varied interest, conducted by R. A. Proctor, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence), *Our Darlings*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Boy's Own Paper*, and *Girl's Own Paper*.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Sir J. Selwin-Ibbetson, has passed a bill which gives powers to the Marquis of Bute to construct, at his own cost, another dock at Cardiff. The new dock, which will cost about half a million, will be 2400 feet in length and 600 feet in width, and will be so designed as to afford accommodation to the largest class of vessels frequenting that port. In the course of the inquiry into this bill it was stated that the late Marquis and the present one have expended £2,500,000 in the construction of docks at Cardiff.

## CETEWAYO IN ENGLAND.

Three years have passed since the unfortunate King of the Zulu nation, after defending his country against the invading British army with admirable courage, was defeated and hunted down, an almost solitary fugitive, captured and shipped off to Capetown, where he languished many months in close imprisonment, and was latterly permitted to dwell with a few companions at the residence assigned to him on the shore of Table Bay. He has now been allowed to come to England, at his own earnest desire, wishing to speak face-to-face with Queen Victoria and the ruling statesmen of the British Empire, confessedly in the hope of persuading them to restore him to his kingdom. It may well be considered doubtful whether such a measure would now be expedient for the welfare of Cetewayo himself, or that of his fellow-countrymen; while it would scarcely be just to the Dutch community of the Transvaal, with which he was always at enmity, to replace him in the power that he formerly exercised on their Utrecht frontier and on the Pongolo river; since we have recently given back self-government to the Transvaal with express conditions designed to secure their peaceable relations with the native races on their borders. This alone may appear to be a sufficient objection to the romantic scheme of setting up Cetewayo once more as King of the Zulus; but he is fairly entitled to the personal respect due to a Prince visiting our country, and that which is due to a brave, loyal, honourable man, whose character and conduct, in all his dealings with the English in South Africa, were really above reproach. The amazing misconceptions or misrepresentations that led to the unhappy Zulu War have ceased to prejudice the English public mind upon this subject; and it is acknowledged that Cetewayo never showed the slightest hostility to our colony of Natal, and that he was most unfairly treated in the award concerning the Transvaal frontier. No confirmation has been produced, moreover, of the vague rumours that were current, upon one or two occasions, in the default of official testimony or inquiry, concerning supposed excessive cruelties practised in Cetewayo's rule over his own subjects. For a native African ruler, he was certainly as good as any other; but it does not follow that he should, under present circumstances, be allowed a second reign. Let him be entertained here with frank courtesy and judicious hospitality; let him see the marvels of European civilisation; and when he returns to South Africa let him be handsomely provided for, as a native gentleman of the highest rank, the pensioned guest of the British Government, to the end of his life.

Our Illustrations, from Sketches by a correspondent on board the steam-ship *Arab*, which brought the ex-King of the Zulus from Capetown to Southampton last week, represent some incidents of his voyage and arrival upon the shore of England. He is a fine burly man, with a pleasant good-humoured face, though almost black; his manners are frank and jovial, but still dignified, and he wears a European dress. He is accompanied by four Zulu chiefs, and by Mr. Henriquez Shepstone, a son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and Mr. Dunn, the interpreter. The *Arab*, which belongs to the Union Mail Steam-Ship Company, entered Plymouth Sound on Thursday week, at an early hour of the morning, but only stayed to land the mails, and went on to Southampton. The tender, *Thames*, belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, met the ship in the sound, and took out several persons from Plymouth who wished to see the deposed Zulu King. His Majesty, seated on the deck, good-naturedly gave them an interview. He wore a long blue cloth pilot coat, with a peaked cap of sealskin. His principal followers were also attired in European costume. The names of these are Umkosana, Ungobasana, Umgungowana, Ixaba Migro Georgana, and Ntzingwayo. In the conversation which took place Mr. Dunn acted as interpreter. The King declared, in the most emphatic tones, that there never ought to have been any war, and ascribed the fact that there was war to "the little grey-headed man" (meaning Sir Bartle Frere) and to the Colonial newspapers, against which he is deeply prejudiced. He believes implicitly that he will obtain the consent of our Government to return. His people want him, and he thinks John Dunn is the only obstacle in the way of his restoration. Unless he is restored he thinks that there will be war; but he is confident that the English people will not disappoint him.

Among the first to welcome Cetewayo and shake hands with him on board the vessel in Plymouth Sound was a Devonshire lady, Miss Luxmoore, of Oakhampton Park. She intimated to Mr. Dunn that she was desirous of presenting the King with a slight token, and she handed to him a beautiful gold locket attached to a string of blue velvet. As Mr. Dunn passed the gift to the King, Miss Luxmoore said, "Tell him that it is the gift of an English lady to a brave man." On Mr. Dunn interpreting this expression Cetewayo smiled pleasantly, but made no reply. While sitting under the awning, he complained of the heat, and remarked that he was anxious to go on to London. "What does he think of Plymouth?" asked a bystander. "He says," answered Mr. Dunn, "that it is a pretty place, a nice place, but he is anxious to get to the big town, and see the big people." Another bystander suggested that the King might be interested in learning the latest news of the condition of affairs in his own country; but Mr. Shepstone peremptorily refused to permit any conversation of that kind. The company who had come off in the *Thames* were now informed that the time was up, and each one wished the King "Good-bye." When all were on board the tender, and the King and his chiefs were standing at the gangway of the *Arab*, some one called for three cheers for Cetewayo, which were given with great heartiness; and the King acknowledged the compliment by raising his cap. The *Arab* soon afterwards left for Southampton.

In the afternoon, about four o'clock, the royal visitor from South Africa landed at Southampton. The *Arab* had been met in Southampton Water by the tug *Alexandra*, which conveyed Cetewayo and his companions to the Dock Extension landing-place. He was there met by Mr. Fynney, an old friend of his, formerly resident agent of the Natal Government on the Tugela frontier of Zululand. As this gentleman shook him heartily by the hand, Cetewayo seemed somewhat puzzled until Mr. Fynney said something to him, renewing his shake with increased cordiality, at which Cetewayo's face brightened up, and he heartily returned the shake. Crossing into a shed alongside the dock wall, where a special South-Western saloon train was in waiting for him, he met Mr. Mercer, the managing director of the Union Company, who introduced his wife, and Cetewayo, at once realising the situation, put his hand to his cap, but did not lift his cap. There being but very few persons present, save the dock and railway officials, the party took their seats in a saloon carriage, with Mr. H. Shepstone and Mr. Dunn, four male attendants being placed in another part of the train, which moved away direct for South Kensington. A few hundred people had gathered along the line of rails in the docks; but, there was no expression of feeling of any kind from the small crowd beyond the barriers as Cetewayo walked over the gangway to the shore.

King Cetewayo and his suite reached Addison-road Station, London, shortly before eight o'clock in the evening. He

(Continued on page 180.)

# PEARS' SOAP.

Testimonial from Madame ADELINA PATTI.

I have found it matchless for the hands and complexion.

*Adelina Patti.*

Testimonial from Mrs. LANGTRY.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have used your Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

*Ellie Langtry.*

## ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.

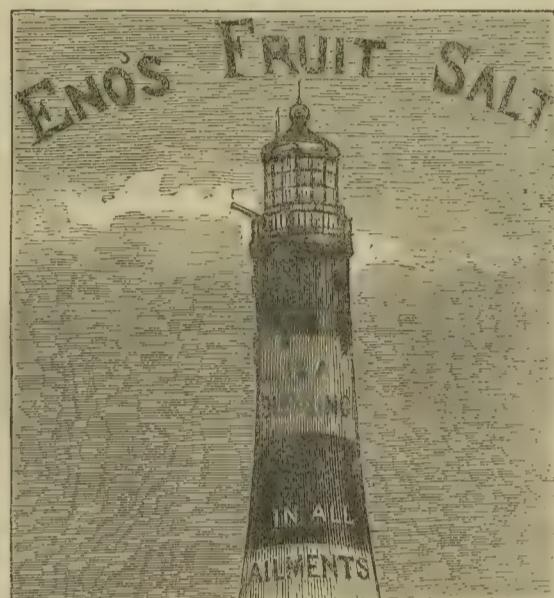
"I know what it is," he answered; "this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous." This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable, but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the "maas" taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison, I dived into the packs and pulled out a bottle of Eno's FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and, several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"Zululand and Cetewayo" (p. 139), by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Battalion R.V., Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Caution.—Legal rights are protected in every civilised country.

"Yes, when I suffer from a brain o'erwrought—Excited, feverish, worn, from laboured thought—Harassed by anxious care or sudden grief, I run to 'ENO' and obtain relief."

*A Barrister-at-law, whose years now number above fourscore.*

OUT OF SORTS!! EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM A PROVINCIAL CHEMIST:—"We have a great sale for your FRUIT SALT. Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use. I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced from the same cause. For the latter we used to swear by Eno's FRUIT SALT, which is simply invaluable." See Vol. I. "Coral Lands."



"What on earth shall I take to Zululand?" asked my friend. I replied, "If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of 'ENO', even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these salts, and, please the gods, never intend to be." On his return, I inquired, "Well, how about 'ENO'S FRUIT SALT'?" "My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tugela, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!"—A Lieutenant-Colonel.

DON'T GO FROM HOME WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Sir,—After two years' trial of your excellent FRUIT SALT, I can safely say that it has saved me much misery from colonial fevers, indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during eleven years' residence in the tropics. It is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness, and a relief from the other ailments of life aboard ship; and for myself, I would as soon think of going a voyage without my tooth-brush as my bottle of FRUIT SALT. With ordinary care it does not get hard and caked as other effervescent preparations do in warm and humid climates, and this is greatly in its favour.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, W. J. B."

Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT"; without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Directions in Sixteen Languages, "How to Prevent Disease." Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

## DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH.

AN HONEST REMEDY. RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS.

From Dr. C. LEMPIERRE, D.C.L., &c.

St. John's College, Oxford, Dec 28, 1881.

GENTLEMEN.—I have known and appreciated the great advantage of your Electric Hair Brush for some time, and as I find the benefit increasing, I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to earnestly recommend it. No one who has not tried it can possibly imagine how material its comfort is. Your FLESH Brush is only one more proof of the enormous future open to the scientific development of useful and beneficial domestic appliances which are suitable to the poorest pocket, and are a solace to the afflicted. The brushes are, indeed, a wonder, and well worth their money.—Yours faithfully, C. LEMPIERRE, D.C.L., &c."

Not a Wire Brush,  
But Pure Bristles.

From S. ADAIR, Santry School, Dublin, Feb., 1882.

"DEAR SIRS.—I wish to tell you that I got one of your Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes about three and a-half months ago, and gave it to my wife. Her hair at the time was falling very much, and after she used the Brush the hair was falling for a few days; afterwards it came out a very little, and in about a fortnight it ceased altogether, and now she has more hair than ever she had, and it looks better. She was also troubled with headache, and sometimes had neuralgia. Her headache has been quite cured, and neuralgia has not troubled her since she used the Brush. She now uses no other but that, and I think it is worth the price, even if it was only an ordinary hair brush.—I am, yours very faithfully, S. ADAIR."

From Rev. EDWARD HUSBAND, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Folkestone, Feb. 13, 1882.—"GENTLEMEN.—Having used your Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush during the last year, I am quite willing to testify to its reviving qualities. After hard head work I often resort to your brush, and feel quite refreshed. I should never feel inclined to resort to the old-fashioned hair brush again.—Faithfully yours, E. HUSBAND.—To the Pall-mall Electric Association," 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Original Testimonials can be seen at our Office, or Copies will be sent.

A BEAUTIFUL BRUSH, Lasting for Years.

WE WILL SEND IT, POST PAID, on receipt of 12s. 6d., which will be RETURNED if not as represented. We guarantee safe delivery into your hands, or request your nearest Druggist or Fancy Store to obtain one for you, but be sure Dr. Scott's name is on the box. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS REPRESENTED.

As soon as you receive the Brush, if not well satisfied with your bargain, write us, and we will return the money. What can be fairer? Remittances should be made payable to C. B. HARNESS, PALL-MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 21, HOLBORN VIADUCT, Paris Retail Depôt—ROBERTS and CO., 23, Place Vendôme.

Ask for Dr. SCOTT'S, TAKE NO OTHER. See that name is on the box. Avoid all WIRE Brushes, which injure the Scalp and promote Baldness.

CAUTION.—Beware of WIRE and so-called MAGNETIC Brushes. All WIRE Brushes injure the scalp, and PROMOTE BALDNESS. Remember that Dr. Scott's is the only ELECTRIC BRUSH in the world, MADE OF PURE BLACK BRISTLES. We caution the public to be careful that Dr. Scott's name is on the box, and ELECTRIC on the Brush. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS, utterly worthless, and are put in the market to impose upon the public. They are dear at any price!

NOTE—FAC-SIMILE OF ABOVE BRUSH.

Send for Circular of DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH. Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

PRICE 12s. 6d., Post-free.

Will positively produce a rapid growth of hair on bald heads, where the glands and follicles are not totally destroyed.



1. First breakfast on board.

2. Leaving the Arab in the Steam-Launch.

3. The King's favourite position.

4. Cetewayo landing at Southampton.

5. Heads of Cetewayo and party.

6. Cetewayo on the platform at Kensington.

7. In the Saloon Carriage.

8. Arrival in Kensington.

## CETEWAYO'S VOYAGE AND ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

entered a carriage which was driven to 18, Melbury-road, South Kensington, where a handsome private residence, overlooking Holland Park, has been temporarily acquired by the Colonial Office for the ex-King's accommodation. The party then dined, Cetewayo and his chiefs partaking with good appetite of a substantial repast of sirloin of beef and rump steaks. Cetewayo received no visitors that evening, but retired shortly before midnight. On the party reaching their bed-rooms, it was found that the beds, which had been arranged

according to English notions, were unsuited to African requirements, and a rearrangement, reducing the sleeping accommodation to the level of the floor, had to be made before their idea of comfort was realised.

The Zulu King passed the next day (Friday) in repose within the house, and was left undisturbed by visitors. On Saturday, he went to the Zoological Society's Gardens in Regent's Park, where Mr. Bartlett, the Superintendent, showed him much that he found interesting, and he partook

of luncheon at the refreshment-rooms there. On Monday, Cetewayo had an interview with Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office, and was afterwards admitted to the galleries both of the House of Commons and of the House of Lords, to witness the manner of our Parliamentary sittings. He was conducted there, with his suite, by Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies. It is understood that he will be received by the Queen at Osborne House.

## BOOKS ABOUT RUSSIA.

Special correspondents and interviewers, who have increased and multiplied with the increase and multiplication of newspapers, until they may be said to swarm, must have added enormously to the labours and must have grievously embittered the already unenviable lot of those unhappy beings whose ambition, enterprise, birth, fortune, abilities, merits, and the like or unlike attributes have placed in conspicuous and onerous positions, so that it is easy to understand how a certain official who figures in *A Summer Tour in Russia* : by Antonio Gallenga (Chapman and Hall), displayed unmistakable symptoms of satisfaction when the author, having called upon him with a letter of introduction and a desire for "information," took a decidedly broad hint and departed, after a very brief and somewhat embarrassing "interview." Indeed, the poor official, whose servant announces the visit of an "interviewer," must feel as he felt at the approach of the gad-fly, and the sense of relief, on the departure of the torment, would, no doubt, be much the same in both cases. The curious public, nevertheless, owes a deep debt of gratitude to gentlemen who thus thrust themselves into positions which must be almost equally disagreeable to both parties, and, at the risk of being snubbed on the one hand and purposely misled, with the greatest politeness, on the other, collect a mass of more or less trustworthy facts and opinions which it is, at any rate, very interesting and very entertaining to read. According to the late Emperor Alexander II., Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's book is "the best that ever was or ever could be written" about Russia; but, until there is an end of time, there can be no finality in such matters, and in the ten years which have elapsed since the publication of Mr. Wallace's exhaustive and unapproachable work, enough of change has taken place, enough of what is eventful has happened, to give an opportunity for the addition of a few pages. Moreover, to present an account of impressions received and of more or less sincere assurances vouchsafed during a short four months' tour is one thing, and to set before the world an elaborate history of a nation's life for a certain period of years is another. Russia, too, is in a special manner a winter-country, so to speak, and a picture of its summer-aspect will probably be all the more welcome. Anyhow, the book is a very readable book, the work of an experienced traveller, a shrewd observer, a practised writer; and his object, which is to soften the angry feeling exhibited whenever Russia becomes the subject of discussion, is highly commendable. Petersburg, Moscow, Revel, Helsingfors, Nijni, the Oka, the Volga, Astrakhan, Vladikavkaz, Tiflis, Batoum, Odessa, Kief, Warsaw, these are the cities, towns, rivers, districts, about which the author has most to say. The conclusion at which the author arrives after four months' rapid observation, assisted, of course, by the results of copious and thoughtful reading, is that Russia will certainly go on and prosper, if only she have wise rulers, who can, among other achievements, rectify the errors of the famous emancipation, cleverly employ the resources of the country, withstand priesthood, and annihilate Nihilism by exorcising autocracy.

The recent death, under not very heroic circumstances, of a brilliant Russian General in the very flower of his manhood, enhances the interest which would in any case have belonged to *The Russian Advance Towards India* : by Charles Marvin (Sampson Low and Co.), a large, handsome volume, containing, for the most part, an account of "conversations with Skobeleff, Ignatieff, and other distinguished Russian Generals and Statesmen, on the Central Asian question." The author, who acquired a not very enviable notoriety as a copying clerk at the Foreign Office and thereby became very well known by name to various authorities in Russia, was in other respects well fitted for the expedition he undertook in the early part of this year; for Russia, it appears, was the home of his youth. He seems to be a sort of double-barrelled personage, for he describes himself as "both a Russophile and a Russophobe." This is a step beyond mere impartiality; as if one should profess to be both a Christian and an infidel, both a Liberal and a Conservative. And yet it is quite possible to understand the two-fold sentiment; the author may be very fond of the Russians, and may yet be afraid that circumstances will compel them to do what he would not, as an Englishman, at all like to see them doing. At any rate, being anxious as to Russia's designs regarding India, he would naturally wish to be reassured. And apparently he has been reassured by the statement of eminent Russians, who "form the entire group of Russian authorities on Central Asia." There is no Anglophobia, besides, that he could discover among those personages; why, then, should there be any Russophobia among us? For, according to the Russians, we could do them as much harm as they could do us in the direction of Central Asia. The difference, of course, is that we do not want and are not suspected of wanting and could not gain anything by obtaining anything that is theirs in that quarter, and we are not constantly making movements of a significant character; whereas it is just the contrary with them. Then, again, if the Russians have not been persistently misrepresented, they are by no means the sort of persons who wear their hearts upon their sleeves, when matters of policy are discussed, and unlock their bosoms at the call of the friendly "interviewer." Why more dependence should be placed upon what eminent Russians say at interviews with newspaper correspondents, who, they well know, will "prent it," than upon what is contained in treaties, solemn conventions, and other similar documents, passes comprehension. But there seems to be an idea abroad that the real intentions of great men in high places are only to be ascertained through a "special reporter," the very last person, one would say, to whom a Themistocles, for instance, would have confided the secret condemned by Aristides, or a Pericles the project of the Long Walls. It is extremely entertaining, however, to read a volume full of dialogues between more or less illustrious persons and their "interviewer," especially when, as in the present instance, certain discussions are rendered more easy of comprehension by a very useful and somewhat notable map. The author evidently has Central Asia on the brain, is mighty wroth with the people of this country for yawning over the question, and amazed at the Government's ignorance of Russia's operations in Asia and apparent disregard of Herat, but he seems to have been convinced that, whether we keep our eyes open or not, whether we hold a whole bunch of "keys" to India or not, we have not so much need to fear the Russians as we have to dread the consequences of our own remissness. Meanwhile, out of some thirty millions of Englishmen, it is doubtful whether there are many more who trouble themselves about Central Asia than about the Asian Mystery.

Mr. Jenkinson, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Brackenbury, as head of the Criminal Investigation Department in Ireland.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aglionby, F. K., Rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxon; to be Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster.  
Alford, H. P., Curate of St. Paul's, Westwood, Broadclyst, Exeter; Perpetual Curate of Woodbury Salterton, Devon.  
Appleyard, C. E. E.; Chaplain of St. Mary's Blind Asylum, Liverpool.  
Barnett, Heribert; Vicar of Watlington, Oxon.  
Blackmore, William; Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks.  
Davenport, W., Clerk in Orders, Parish Church, Halifax; Vicar of Southwram.  
Fox, H. E., Vicar of Christ Church, Westminster; Vicar of St. Nicolas, Durham.  
Gaye, R. E., Curate of Buxton Lomas, Norwich; Rector of Skeeton, Norfolk.  
Haking, R., Rector of Easton Grey, Wilts; Rector of Congham, Norfolk.  
Hill, Arthur Du Boulay, Master in Winchester College; Vicar of Downton, near Salisbury.  
Laurence, F. J. Ross, Rector of St. Luke's, Tiptree, Essex, and Rural Dean of the Deanery ofCoggeshall; Rector of Birch, near Colchester, Essex.  
Lee, Robert Elton; Vicar of St. George's, Ticehurst, Berks.  
Lightfoot, J., Senior Curate of the Parish Church, Halifax; Vicar of Cross Stones, Todmorden.  
Lory, H. C., Senior Curate of Witham; Vicar of Cressing.  
Lowry, Somerset Corry, late Curate of Doncaster; Curate of St. Margaret's, Ilkley, Yorkshire.  
Ogden, Richard Tynwald; Vicar of Nettlebed, Bucks.  
Pickford, John, Vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Ipswich; Incumbent of St. Leonard's, Downham, near Clitheroe.  
Richardson, T., Vicar of Rhyl; Rural Dean of St. Asaph.  
Walter, Charles; Vicar of Forthampton.  
Wise, W. G., Curate of Leeds; Vicar of St. John Baptist, South Leamington.  
Woodward, George Ratcliffe, Curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico; Vicar of Little Walsingham with Houghton-in-the-Dale.  
Wright, Walter Samuel, Curate of Thorpe, Norwich; Perpetual Curate of Cattton, Norfolk.—*Guardian*.

Bedale church was recently reopened after restoration. The Bishop and Dean of Bangor preached.

The fine old tower of St. Lawrence, Reading, has been restored, at a cost of £2000.

The Mayor of Liverpool has laid the foundation-stone of a new church to be dedicated to All Saints at Toxteth Park; and the Bishop laid the stone of another new church last week at Waterloo.

The parish church of Norton, near Sheffield, the birthplace of Chantrey, was recently reopened, after restoration, at a cost of £3500, chiefly borne by the Cannell family—Mr. Cannell undertaking the chancel in memory of her late husband.

A handsome four-light window, representing the Nativity, Presentation, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord, has been placed in the parish church of Devynock, near Brecon, in memory of the Rev. David Parry, late Vicar of the parish. The work is from the studios of Messrs. Mayer and Co.

The historical church of Beedon, Berks, built in 1220, one of the most unique specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture, has been thoroughly restored at a great cost. Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., and Lady Lindsay have been munificent donors to the work.

The Bishop of Manchester recently consecrated the new Church of St. Anne, Haughton, built at a cost of £10,000, and endowed with £100 a year, by Mr. Joseph Sidebotham, of Earlsden. The five-light chancel window bears the inscription—"In memory of Edward Lowe Sidebotham, of Shepley, and of John Sidebotham, of Kingston."

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. John Hazries Thomas to be Rural Dean of the deanery of Uxbridge; and the Rev. Joseph William Reynolds, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Vicar of St. Stephen's, Spitalfields, to be Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes, City.

Dr. Wilberforce was on the 3rd inst. installed in his cathedral as first Bishop of Newcastle, in the presence of a large representative gathering. The Duke of Northumberland and Canon Martin presented addresses of welcome at the cathedral door, and a special service was afterwards gone through.

The Duke of Northumberland laid yesterday week the foundation-stone of St. George's Church at Cullercoats, in the presence of a large number of spectators, including the Bishop of Newcastle. The new building is being erected by the Duke, at a cost of £17,000. After the ceremony a public luncheon was held, and addresses were delivered.

Mr. F. S. Powell on Monday week laid the foundation of a new church which is to be built at Methley as a memorial to the deceased wife of the Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile, Vicar of Methley, and brother of the Earl of Mexborough. The structure will be built in the Decorated style, and will accommodate about 350 worshippers. Mr. C. R. Chorley, Leeds, is the architect.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has commended to the clergy of his diocese the use of the following prayer for the soldiers and sailors engaged in the war in Egypt:—"O Almighty God, whose power no creature is able to resist, keep, we beseech Thee, our soldiers and sailors who have now gone forth to war, that they, being armed with Thy defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify Thee, who art the only Giver of all victory, through the merits of Thy only Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Church of St. Leonard, Bridgnorth, one of the most beautiful in Hereford diocese, has recently been enriched by the addition of a reredos, executed by Mr. Earp, from the designs of Mr. R. Carpenter. It is in "an affectionate remembrance of the Rev. George Bellett, now Rector of Whitchurch, for thirty-five years Incumbent of the parish." The cost of the memorial (about £500) was defrayed by the subscriptions of Mr. Bellett's former parishioners, and of many old friends, far and near.

The sixth anniversary of the Church of England Working Men's Society was celebrated last Saturday, both in London and the provinces. In London services were held at St. Alban's, Holborn, and the annual meeting followed, which was attended by more than one hundred delegates from different towns. It was stated that the society now numbers 5436 members, and that forty-nine new branches, with 841 members, had been formed during the past year. Resolutions were passed denouncing the imprisonment of the Rev. S. F. Green, from whom a letter was read acknowledging the efforts to further his release.

The committee for the statue of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish have intrusted the commission for that work to Mr. Albert Bruce Joy.

The Executive Committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition have taken possession of the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, a site covering twenty-two acres, together with all the buildings and offices, and steps are about to be taken for the erection of additional buildings.

The Head Master of Whitchurch Grammar School, the Rev. J. R. Peake, has been presented with 800 guineas and a silver casket, on his resignation of the post which he has filled for over forty years. The amount was subscribed by past scholars, many of whom, as Major Lee in making the presentation said, are scattered over England, America, and the colonies. The constitution of the school is now undergoing reconstruction.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued the following pleasing vocal compositions:—"We shall meet," and "Tell me why," songs, respectively, by H. A. Muscat; and "Clytie," "Hush thee" (Lullaby), by Cotsford Dick; "The scent of the Limes," by J. L. Koeckl; and "Whither," by C. H. Smart. In each instance the melody is graceful and expressive, while being yet simple, and lying within a moderate compass of voice. The songs are calculated to please in drawing-room circles. Messrs. Cocks and Co. have also published a spirited "Tarantella" for the pianoforte, by Etienne Claudet, and a pleasing set of waltzes, entitled "London Chimes," by R. Herzen. Messrs. Cocks and Co.'s "Popular Trios for Ladies' Voices" is remarkable for its cheapness as well as for the interest of its contents, which comprise pieces by various eminent composers.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. are bringing out a series of transcriptions, for the organ, from the works (sacred and secular) of Mendelssohn, arranged by Mr. G. Calkin, who is issuing, through the same publishers, a set of "Soft Volunteers" for the same instrument. All these will be found very serviceable, both for church use and for private practice. "The Morning and Evening Service, together with the Office for the Holy Communion," by J. B. Calkin (the same publishers), consists of a series of pieces in four-part vocal writing, with occasional solo passages, with an organ accompaniment. The music is in a good solid style, and will be welcome to church and chapel choirs.

"Bourrée" in D (published by Mr. J. Williams), "Nymphs of the Rhine"—"Valse de Salon" (Goddard and Co.), and "Tarantella" (Willey and Co.), are three pianoforte pieces by that talented pianist and clever composer for her instrument, Miss Lillie Albrecht. In the first, the quaint style of the old dance form is very successfully maintained; the other pieces being bright and spirited, in accordance with their more modern titles.

"The Bargeman's Child," "A Tress of Shining Gold," "O, Maiden Fair," and "Stars of the Summer Night," by F. H. Bell—and "Thou Ling'ring Star," by G. Fox, are pleasing vocal pieces, with clearly-defined melodies that lie well for the voice, and require expressive rather than executive powers for their interpretation. They are published by Mr. B. Williams, who has also issued a series of twelve "Easy Sketches" for violin and pianoforte, by Max Schröter. The pieces are in various characteristic styles, and will interest as well as improve juvenile students of both instruments. Also for violin and pianoforte is "Ma Normandie, Melodie Variée," by W. H. Grattan, who has based some clever variations on a pleasing melody, each instrument being furnished with some effective passages of display. "Derwentwater" is a pretty "Bluette," for two performers on the pianoforte, by M. Watson—also published by Mr. B. Williams; as is a collection of "Select Overtures by the great Composers," effectively arranged for the organ (with pedal obbligato), by A. H. Brown.

"Ballata di Giovanni Prati" is a setting by Mr. A. Ransdorff of the Italian text, with English words added. The music, both in its vocal portion and in the accompaniment, is written with that knowledge of effect, in each respect, which might be expected from so experienced a composer. The song, without being difficult, affords good opportunity for expressive singing. Messrs. Goddard and Co. are the publishers; as also of "Seven Short Studies," by A. Buhl; a series of little exercises for the pianoforte well calculated to strengthen and equalise the fingers of young performers.

"Belay, boys, belay," by A. Lumsden (Messrs. Brewer and Co.), is a nautical song in the good old robust style, with a well-marked melody of clearly defined rhythm. The same publishers have issued "Riverside Sketches," six pianoforte pieces, by Talbot Lake, each with a coloured titlepage illustrating some well known locality on the banks of the Thames. The pieces are written in a sprightly style, each in a characteristic dance form.

"The Lord's Prayer," an effective piece by M. Niedermeyer, has been published by Mr. W. Czerny (mezzo-soprano or tenor, with ad libitum chorus); and, in an arrangement by himself, as a solo with chorus of ladies' voices in his cheap series of "Ladies' Choruses." "The Holy Night in Bethlehem," is a melodious "Pastorale" for the pianoforte by E. Lassen, which is also arranged as a chorus for three ladies' voices, with violin and organ (or pianoforte) accompaniment. This, as well as "Lubinka"—a spirited "Caprice Polonais for the pianoforte by P. von Tuggerer—is published by Mr. Czerny.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

W. H. ALLEN AND CO.	Illustrated Art-Handbooks: A Manual of Sculpture. By George Relford.
The Belgians of the East. By the Author of "Egypt Under Ismail Pasha." Edited by Blanchard Jerrold.	Lady Betty; or, Charming to Her Latest Day. A Novel. By Alan Muir. 2 vols.
BENTLEY AND SON.	MACMILLAN AND CO.
Corbett's Pool. By Susan Morley. 3 vols.	Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad. By Dr. Archibald Geikie. With Illustrations.
BLACKWOOD AND SONS.	MARLBOROUGH AND CO.
Philosophical Classics for English Readers. Edited by Dr. William Knight Kant. By Dr. W. Wallace.	Transactions of the Brighton Health Congress, 1881. With Portraits, Maps, and Diagrams.
BOOKE.	MORGAN AND SCOTT.
Songs Without Music. Rhymes and Recitations. By Hamilton Aide.	At Ye Greene Griffyn. Or, Mrs. Treadwell's Cook. By Emily Sarah Holt.
DULAU AND CO.	REMINGTON AND CO.
The Violin and Its Music. By George Hart. With Illustrations.	Madeline's Faint. A Story of French Life. Translated by Morris Neale.
HODDER AND STOUGHTON.	SHAW AND CO.
The Pioneer Boy, and How he Became President. The Story of the Life of Abraham Lincoln. By W. M. Thayer.	At Ye Green Griffyn. Or, Mrs. Treadwell's Cook. By Emily Sarah Holt.
HOGG.	SIMPSON, MARSHALL, AND CO.
The Queen and the Royal Family. Anecdotes and Narratives Based on Contemporary Records.	Personal Recollections of an Irish National Jew as They Are. By Charles Kensington Salaman.
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.	TINSLEY BROS.
Cookery and Housekeeping. By Mrs. Henry Reeve. With Eight Coloured Illustrations and numerous Woodcuts.	The Water Tower. A Story. By Mrs. Hibbert Ware. 3 vols.
LOW AND CO.	White Elephants. A Novel. 3 vols.
Studies in the Theory of Descent. By Dr. August Weismann. Translated and Edited by Raphael Meldola. With a Preface. Notice by Charles Darwin. Part III.	WARNE AND CO.
	The Lawn-Tennis Annual, 1882. By L. S. F. Winslow.

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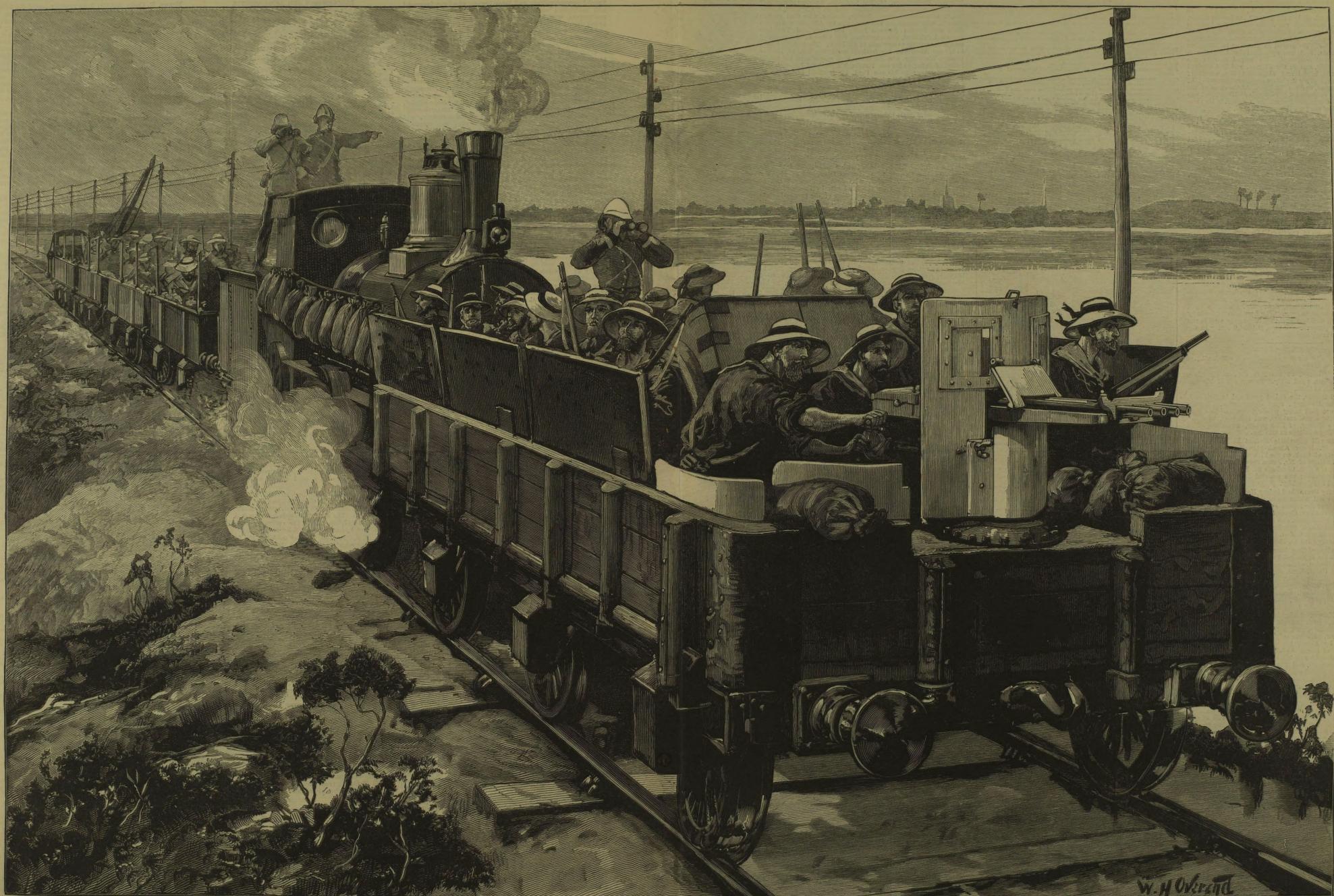
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THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE ARMoured TRAIN—FRONT OF THE TRAIN, WITH NORDENFELDT GUN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## OBITUARY.

GENERAL EDWARDS, C.B.

General Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., Colonel 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment, died on the 29th ult., at Liceson House, Blackheath, in his seventieth year. He entered the Army in 1829, and became Lieutenant 1834, Captain 1840, Major 1853, Colonel 1854, Major-General 1868, Lieutenant-General 1876, and General in 1878. He served in the War in China, at Canton and Nankin, and was appointed by Lord Gough Assistant-Quartermaster-General. He served also in the Burmese War in 1852, and in the Crimea, and had received for the former the medal and clasp and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for the latter the decorations of C.B., the Legion of Honour, and the Medjidie. At the close of the Indian Mutiny, he commanded the Brigade at Mhow, and was thanked by the Governor-General in Council. He was appointed Colonel of the 18th Regiment in 1877.

## COLONEL GAWLER.

Colonel John Cox Gawler, late 73rd Regiment, Keeper of her Majesty's Crown Jewels, died on the 31st ult., at 3, Mayfield-terrace, Blackheath, aged fifty-two. He served with the 73rd Regiment in the Kafir War, 1850 to 1853, and was eight times honourably mentioned in official reports. In September, 1855, he was appointed a special magistrate in British Kaffraria; and his energetic action there led to the annexation of Krel's territory. He also served towards the end of the Indian Mutiny, and received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

## MR. ROBERT WILSON, C.E.

Mr. Robert Wilson, C.E., F.R.S.E., died at Matlock, on the 28th ult. He was born in 1803, and after a career of close study attained great eminence as an engineer, particularly in connection with the steam-hammer, in the perfecting of which, with Mr. Nasmyth, he had a great share. The Titan steam-hammer, so well-known at the Royal Arsenal, was one of Mr. Wilson's constructions. In other branches of his profession he also attained celebrity, gaining a Government award of £500 for his improvements of the fish-torpedo. Mr. Wilson was formerly managing partner in the firm of Nasmyth, Wilson, and Co., of Patricroft, Manchester.

## MR. W. H. CALLCOTT.

Mr. William Hutchins Calcott died on the 5th inst. at his residence in Kensington. The deceased composer, born in the year 1807, was the son of Dr. John Wall Calcott, and nephew of Sir Augustus Wall Calcott, R.A. Mr. Calcott's chief compositions are a baritone song, "The Last Man" (words by the poet Campbell), and two anthems, frequently used in our cathedrals, "Give peace in our time, O Lord," and "In my Father's house are many mansions."

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. William Henry McCausland, on the 29th ult., at 11, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, aged seventy-three.

Edward Purcell, LL.D., on the 26th ult., at Glenview, Whitchurch, Hereford, aged sixty. He was son of the late Mr. Edward Purcell, of Cork.

Dr. John Boyd Baxter, the oldest pro-fiscal in Scotland, at Dundee, on the 4th inst., aged eighty-seven. During his long life he occupied many public positions. He took great interest in educational matters, and last year, with the assistance of Miss Baxter, of Ellangowan, made a gift of £130,000 for founding a college in Dundee.

Mrs. Alcock-Stawell (Charlotte Harriet Esther), wife of Colonel William St. Leger Alcock-Stawell, of Kilbrittain Castle, in the county of Cork, on the 27th ult. This lady was the only child and heiress of Mr. Jonas Stawell, of Kilbrittain Castle, by his wife, the Hon. Charlotte St. Leger, daughter of Hayes, Viscount Doneraile; was married Sept. 18, 1845, and leaves two sons and one daughter.

Lieutenant Henry Granville Lindsay Howard-Vyse, of the King's Rifles, who fell whilst gallantly pressing forward in front of the attack at the recent engagement in Egypt. He was second son of the Rev. Granville Sykes Howard-Vyse, of Boughton Hall, Northampton, and great-grandson of General Vyse, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B. He was born May 8, 1859, and entered the Army June 23, 1880.

Mr. Joseph Sladen, of Hartsbourne Manor, Bushey, Herts, on the 1st inst., in his seventy-fifth year. He was the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Sladen, of Doctors' Commons, London, and Lee and Swanton Court, Kent, by Anne, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Mr. William Mainwaring, a younger son of Mr. Edward Mainwaring, of Whitmore, Stafford. He married, in 1833, his cousin Etheldred, second daughter of Mr. John Baker Sladen, of Ripple Court, Kent, and had four sons and four daughters.

Mr. Henry Mervyn Richardson, of Rossfad, county Fermanagh, D.L., High Sheriff in 1834, and formerly Treasurer of the County, on the 3rd inst., at Rossfad, in his seventy-fourth year. He was only son of Mr. John Richardson, of Rossfad, by Angel, his wife, daughter of Colonel Mervyn Archdall, M.P. He married, in 1834, Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Charles Ovenden, of White Park, county Fermanagh, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Mr. John Mervyn Archdall Carleton Richardson, High Sheriff county Fermanagh, 1868.

Two more memorial wards have been named in the newly opened extension building of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. One of these wards is on the Alexandra Gallery, and is called the Lily Ryder Ward, after the late wife of the donor of the memorial gift; and the other bears the name of Visconti, in memory of the husband of a friend of the charity.

The Secretary of the Printers' Pension Corporation writes to say that, in consequence of the impoverished state of the Orphan Fund, the council are compelled to forego this year the usual autumn election of orphan children. From unexplained causes the orphan fund has suffered so severely that it is now above £400 in debt to the bankers. It is pointed out that the claims upon the charitable objects of the institution increase beyond its means of relief. A sum of £1800 is distributed yearly in pensions alone, and free residence is provided at Wood-green for twenty-four aged printers and widows. Under the circumstances, the hope is naturally expressed that the benevolent will come forward in support of a most deserving institution.

In the unavoidable absence of the Duke of Connaught (Chief Verderer of Epping Forest), Mr. Deputy Hard, in the name of the Epping Forest Committee of the Corporation, formerly opened Wanstead Park last week for the free use of public for ever. The park is situated on the southern extremity of Epping Forest, and consists of 184 acres, of which thirty acres are ornamental water, in which the public will be permitted to fish, subject to certain by-laws. The water is divided into four ponds, in the middle of which are islands; and on one of these islands there are about 160 herons, whilst fully-blown water-lilies cover the surface of the water. The park has been secured from Lord Cowley, at a cost of £8000, and fifty acres of forest land scattered about the district.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J R (Edinburgh).—If a problem admits of more than one solution it does not matter whether the number is two or two hundred. If you are really interested in the matter we will examine the variation you suggest.  
G.Y.—We wish you a fair-weather vacation, and shall be glad to hear from you on your return.  
J P (Caernarvon).—Many thanks. Your contributions are always welcome.  
R.E.—A pretty end game, and we shall use it if you favour us with a legible name and precise address.  
T.H.R. (Edinburgh).—Thanks for your very interesting letter. For modern play, your best course is to subscribe to one or all of the monthly magazines and weekly chess columns. The end games shall be examined.  
G F B (St. John's-wood).—Your request is noted.  
F H (München).—Thanks for your problem. You shall have a report on the others shortly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 2002 and 2003 received from A Schroeder (Naples) and Dick Sherif; of Problem 2003 from E Bohnstedt (of Milan).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2004 received from Alice Ann Lawton, Dick Sherif, E Bohnstedt (Milan), and Pierce Jones.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2005 received from J R (Edinburgh), Alice Ann Lawton, E Bohnstedt (Milan), Pilgrim, Hereward, Pierce Jones, and Woodliffe.

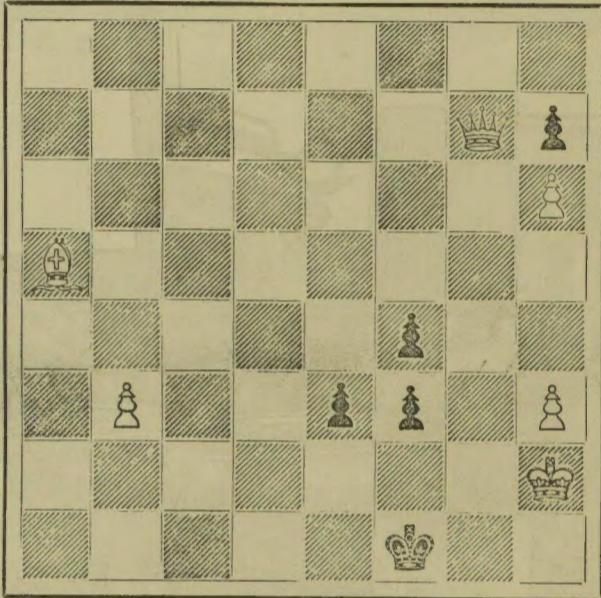
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2006 received from H B, G Wood, New Forest, W Biddle, Woodliffe, T H Lee Warner, Arthur F Mosley, J Kinsford (Glasgow), F Johnston, J R (Edinburgh), W S Blair H Cocking, C W Milson, Smith, E L G, S W Mann, G Huskisson, Jupiter Junior, E E H E London, H K Awdry, Ben Nevis, J G Grubb, Frank Watson, Duke, Plevna, A Harper, Julia Short, G W Law, R L Southwell, Pilgrim, E J Winter Wood, E Cassella (Paris), L L Greenaway, W Hillier, Sudbury (Suffolk), Shadforth, H Reeve, Harry Springthorpe, Gyp, Dick Sherif, N S Harris, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A M Porter, D W Kell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), W Dewse, Arthur Fenouillet, A Chapman, S Builen, A Wigmore, H Blacklock, A W Scrutton, R H Brooks, Pierce Jones, M Tipping, Cryptotype, Schmucke, L Wyman, Joseph Ainsworth, William John Haslam, M O'Halloran, R T Kemp, Clement A Gibson, Woodliffe, Norman Rumbelow, H H Noyes, F M (Edinburgh), H Lucas, Cant, Hereward, F Ferris, L Bechhofer, G Seymour, and Indagator.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE END GAME received from E L G, Plevna, R H Brooks, Pierce Jones, M O'Halloran, H Lucas, Norman Rumbelow, and Hereward.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2004.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q takes R P (ch) K takes Q  
2. B to K Kt sq K to R 5th  
3. R to Q 5th K to R 6th  
4. R mates.

PROBLEM NO. 2008.  
By F. DUBBE, of Rostock.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

Played in the Match recently concluded between Messrs. DONNISTHORPE and GOSSIP.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. D.) BLACK (Mr. G.)  
1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th.  
2. B to B 4th. Kt to K B 3rd.  
3. Kt to Q B 3rd. Kt to B 3rd.  
4. Kt to B 3rd.  
11. B takes P B to K 2nd.  
12. Q to Q 2nd B to K Kt 5th.  
13. Castles (Q R) An unfortunate oversight which loses the "exchange," making the sum total of his losses a Rook for two Pawns. He should, of course, have exchanged the Bishops before "Castling."  
14. Kt takes B B takes B.  
15. Kt takes B Q to B 3rd.  
16. P to K Kt 3rd R to R 4th.  
17. P to K R 4th R to K B sq.  
18. Q to K 2nd We have seen many better specimens of Mr. Donnisthorpe's play than the foregoing. The second blunder leaves him without a resource against his clever adversary.  
19. P takes Q R takes R (ch)  
20. K to Q 2nd R to R 7th.  
21. Q to K 4th Q R takes P (ch)  
22. K to K sq Kt to Q 5th.  
23. Q to B 8th (ch) R to B 8sq, and White resigned.

The annual meeting of the Counties Chess Association was opened in the Atheneum, Manchester, on the 31st ultimo, when a report and statement of accounts were read by the honorary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Skipworth, and duly passed. There were ten competitors in the first-class tournament for three prizes, value £20, £10, and £5, and fourteen competitors in the second class, for prizes value £10, £5, and £2 10s. respectively. The competitors in the first class were Messrs. Blake (Southampton), Rev. J. Coker (Buckingham), B. W. Fisher (Redruth), J. Lord (Manchester), D. Y. Mills (Leeds), Rev. J. Owen (Chester), Rev. C. E. Ranken (Malvern), Rev. A. B. Skipworth (Tetford), Sheriff Spens (Glasgow), and Edmund Thorold (Bath). The competitors in the second class comprised Miss Thorold, and Messrs. Bowley, Cassell, Fish, Harris, Hooke, Huntsman, Lambert, Leather, May, Newham, Pilkington, Wainwright, and Young. We have not, down to going to press, received any report of the result of the play in either of these tournaments.

From the Melbourne *Australasian* of June 17, the chess department of which journal is conducted by Mr. Wisker, we learn that the proprietors of the *Tasmanian* announce the first problem tourney ever held in their colony. The competition is limited to two-movers only, of which any competitor may send as many as he pleases, and three prizes will be given, ranging from two guineas to the half and the fourth of that sum. The conditions as to sealed envelopes, mottoes, &c., are of the usual kind. Composers resident in Australasia are required to post their work by Aug. 15, and composers resident anywhere else by Sept. 15. Our contemporary justly complains of the brief notice given to the old-world composers. It has taken nearly two months for the conditions to reach us, and, as the *Australasian* observes, the same period will be needed for the transmission of replies. We agree with Mr. Wisker that at least four months should be allowed to European composers, unless the competition is to be confined to native talent only.

From the same source we learn that the handicap tourney of the Melbourne Club is drawing to a close. Mr. Lulman awaits the result of the match between Messrs. Loughran and A'Beckett. Each of them has won two games, and a third win on either side will decide the match. The winner will then have to play with Mr. Lulman for the first prize. The general disinclination for severe play among amateurs has extended to the Colonies. Although the attendance of members at the Melbourne Club is reported to be "good," there are no matches in prospect, and the same languor prevails at Adelaide, where there is not even a club tourney to enliven the chess-playing community.

Our Problem this week gained the third prize in the recent tournament arranged by the *Allgemeine Sport Zeitung*; and has been courteously sent to us by Dr. Gold, of Vienna.

The following position gained the first prize in the tourney of the Leghorn magazine *La Nuova Rivista*. It is the composition of our contributor Mr. J. Crake, of Hull:—

White: K at Q Kt 7th, Q at Q B 4th, B at Q Kt sq; Pawns at K R 5th, K Kt 3rd, and K 6th. (Six pieces.)

Black: K at K 4th; Pawns at K Kt 5th, K B 3rd, K 2nd, and Q 2nd. (Five pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 11, 1882) of Mr. Antonio Alexander Ralli, late of No. 102, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, and of No. 9, Gracechurch-street, foreign banker, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by Alexander Antonio Ralli and Pandia Antonio Ralli, the sons, and Theodore Emanuel Schilizzi, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £437,000. The testator leaves to his son Alexander his freehold residence, No. 10, Heene-terrace, Worthing, and his house and grounds in his native island of Scio; to his son Paul, his freehold house, No. 2, Heene-terrace; to his son George, a freehold garden and some land at Worthing; to his daughter Mrs. Polymnia Peter Scaramanga, £50,000; upon trust for his daughter Antonina, £50,000; to his daughters Mrs. Fanny Theodore Schilizzi and Mrs. Virginia Demetrios Spartali, £20,000 each; to his son-in-law Mr. Schilizzi, £5000; to his son-in-law Mr. Scaramanga, £1000; to the public school in the island of Scio, £500; to the Hospital of the Island of Scio and the special Hospital for the Leprous in the same island, £250 each; and legacies to two clerks, and to domestic servants. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his four sons, but one moiety is to accumulate for five years before division.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1880), with a codicil (dated Aug. 25, 1881), of the Rev. Charles Thomas Glyn, late of Melbury Lodge, Wimborne, Dorset, who died on June 17 last at Hastings, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Thomas Richard Glyn, the son, the executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £106,000. The testator bequeaths to his said son £100; and, subject thereto, gives all his personal estate to his wife in trust for herself and children, and after her death to be equally divided between his children.

The will (dated March 14, 1868) of Mr. James Boyd, formerly of Breezers-hill, St. George's-street, sugar refiner, but late of Aviary-hill, Eltham, Kent, who died on May 23 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Charles Coles and James Nairne Scott, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £67,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Anna Maria Boyd, £1000, and the use for life of his household furniture and effects at Aviary-hill; to his executors £150 each, and to Robert Philipson Burrow £100. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, or until her marriage again, she maintaining, educating, and bringing up sons until twenty-one, and daughters until that age or marriage; and then as to the capital for his children, each son's share to be £5000 more than each daughter's share.

The will (dated April 24, 1877), with a codicil (dated Aug. 2, 1879), of Mr. John Elton Mervin Prower, formerly of Purton House, Wilts, but late of No. 9, Ashburn-place, South Kensington, who died on May 12 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mrs. Harriet Prower, the widow, and John Elton Prower, the son, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £44,000. The testator, after confirming the settlement made on his wife at their marriage, leaves to her all his furniture, plate, and household effects at 9, Ashburn-place; a sum of £5000 is also to be held upon trust for her for life, and then for his children; to his son Nelson £12,000; to his daughters Maude, Marian, and Beatrice, £6000 each; and, upon trust for them, his house called "Sissels" at Purton, with the furniture and effects; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his eldest son, John Elton.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1874), with a codicil (dated Oct. 14, 1878), of Mr. Thomas Robinson, late of Edenhurst, Sevenoaks, Kent, who died on May 13 last, was proved on June 27 by Joseph Charles Robinson and Arthur Frank Robinson, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator leaves his jewellery between his children; £3000 and all his furniture, household effects, horses and carriages to his wife; and the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust, for his wife for life, she maintaining and educating sons under twenty-one, and daughters under that age and while they remain spinsters; if his wife marries again she is to receive one moiety of the income, and, subject thereto, such residue is to be divided between all his children in equal shares. The provision made for his wife is declared to be in addition to that made for her by settlement.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1878), with two codicils (dated May 13, 1878, and Aug. 6, 1881), of Mrs. Ellen Randell Druce, late of College-road, Dulwich, who died on June 1 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Miss Caroline Ellen Druce, the daughter, and Alexander Devas Druce, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £21,000. The testatrix leaves numerous legacies, pecuniary and specific, to her daughters and other relatives; and the residue of her real and personal estate to all her daughters living at her decease and the issue of such as may be then dead.

The will of the late William Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., M.P., Plas Cwch, Anglesey (of which incorrect abstracts have appeared), has been proved in the district court, Bangor, the personality being sworn under £17,000. He leaves his mansion house and demesne lands to his widow for her life, with an annuity of £500. The estates are under trust for twenty-one years, or until such time as certain mortgage debts are paid, when the whole property reverts to his daughter, Mrs. Hunter, and after her decease to her heirs male and female. Sir Llewelyn Turner is the only surviving trustee, and Mrs. Hunter has the sole appointment of other trustees. He leaves the lease of his house, 17, St. George's-square, London, with the furniture of the said house, to his daughter absolutely, and £500 a year in addition to property settled upon her under marriage settlement by him. A legacy of £500 is left to the widow of his nephew, Captain George Hughes; and £10 to two labourers.

The will (dated Jan. 7, 1875), with a codicil (dated Jan. 7, 1880), of the Rev. Joseph Barclay, LL.D., formerly Rector of Stapleford, Herts, but late the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, who died on Oct. 22 last at Jerusalem, was proved on the 21st ult. by the Rev. William Wayte Andrew, Alfred Andrew, and John Sidney Key Moss, the surviving executors, the personal estate exceeding £9000. The testator settles his freehold estates, Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and Stranorler, in the county of Donegal, on his eldest son, Joseph William, and he gives to him all his pictures, books, ancient coins, curiosities, and articles of virtù. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children, except his said eldest son.

The will (dated Oct. 27, 1859), with a codicil (dated Nov. 6, 1867), of the Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, late of No. 11, St. George's-place, Brighton, who died on March 7 last, has been proved by the Rev. Henry John Vernon, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £8000. The testator gives, provided he has not done so in his lifetime, all his maps and one hundred volumes of books to the Town Council of Brighton for the public use of persons resident in or visitors to that town; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Ann Vernon, her husband, and children.